"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.
Fair and warm; southerly winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,464. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1899.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 75½c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 36⅛c; cash cotton, 6⅛c.

FOREIGN.—It was announced in The Gazette published in London yesterday that William Waldorf Astor became naturalized as a British subject on July 11. Mr. Astor's holdings of real estate in this State will not be jeopardized, as the law allows the same privileges to Englishmen as are allowed to Americans in England. Detective Gault of the Baltimore police force, with extradition papers for Mrs. Perot, is expected to arrive in England to-day. Mrs. Perot will be again remanded when the case comes up before the Magistrate to-morrow, probably until Monday. Her counsel are confident of her release. Vice President Figuereo has assumed the Presidency of Santo Domingo and has formed a ministry. At the first day of the Cowes regatta Emperor William's yacht Meteor beat the Prince of Wales's Britannia in the race for the Queen's Cup. The America's Cup challenger Shamrock sailed for the United States yesterday. The Belgian Cabinet has resigned on account of the rejection by the Parliamentary Committee of the Electoral bills.—Pages 1 7, and 12.

Page 1.

Frank Campbell, at the meeting of the Democratic National Committee at Chicago, told his fellow-members that the party could not hope to win in the next campaign without a radical step in the direction of thorough organization.

Page 2.

Three new cases of yellow fever and one death reported yesterday from Hampton, Va. The situation is regarded as encouraging.

Three Italian laborers were seriously injured yesterday in the collapse of the first floor of a building being erected at 274 Madison Street.

An attempt is being made to form a combination of corset manufacturing concerns and options have been secured on nearly all the large plants.

The Governors of the Madison Square Republican Club referred the application of Appraiser Wilbur F. Wakeman to the Committee on Admissions.

Members of the cotton duck trade in this city have received information that the project to form a trust has come to a successful issue. The capitalization is $23,500,000.

John C. Sheehan in his legal fight to retain control of the Ninth District has issued a document which strongly denies charges of disloyalty and practically attacks Richard Croker for leaving Tammany to her fate in one of her darkest hours.

Page 3.

Official reports made yesterday said to show that four of the men lynched in Tallulah were Italian citizens.

The Steamboat Squad of police, which was abolished in 1896, was re-established, with Capt. Allaire in command.

Secretary Root took charge of the War Department yesterday and Gen. Alger left at noon for his home in Detroit.

The New York Stone Trade Association yesterday, after a fight lasting more than a year, decided to come to terms with the Journeymen Stonecutters' Society, at a cost of $10,000.

The boycott in Cleveland has been carried to extraordinary lengths. Sick men are refused medicine and physicians are not allowed to attend the children of those who ride on the forbidden cars. A plan to feed the troops.

Mrs. Mary Stevenson of Detroit yesterday administered morphine to her two little daughters and then attempted suicide with the same drug. Desertion of her husband and financial worry are supposed to have been her reasons for committing the act.

Page 4.

Yaqui Indians on the warpath, fighting near Ortiz, Mexico.

Cost of the proposed ship canal estimated by Major Raymond at $200,000,000.

Page 5.

Albert H. Sewell was appointed yesterday a Justice of the Supreme Court.

The New York baseball team lost another game in Louisville yesterday. The Brooklyns met defeat in Cincinnati.

The Mazet Committee resumed its sessions yesterday, devoting most of the time to an effort to develop the real relations between the firm of Horgan & Slattery, architects, and the present city administration.

The informal cruise arranged by the Larchmont Yacht Club to enable the owners of boats going to rendezvous with the New York Yacht Club at New London to proceed down the Sound under cruising conditions is officially announced.

Page 9.

Internal revenue receipts in 1899 were $273,484,582, an increase of $102,617,763 over 1898.

Col. John McAnerney resigned the Presidency of the Seventh National Bank. Vice President W. H. Kimball will discharge the duties of the office for the present.

Page 10.

Only one favorite landed first money yesterday at the Brighton Beach track.

Page 12.

The Queens Borough School Board has made increases in salaries and expenses which, if confirmed by the Central Board of Education, will cost the taxpayers over $500,000

Four years and three months was the sentence imposed on Policeman Thomas F. O'Brien, who pleaded guilty to stealing a watch and chains from Capt. George B. Roads on the night he was fatally hurt.

Judge Blanchard, in the General Sessions, has refused to permit counsel for Roland B. Molineux, indicted on the charge of poisoning Mrs. Katherine J. Adams, to inspect the minutes of the Grand Jury. Molineux will probably be tried in October.

More than thirty cases of typhoid fever and half a dozen deaths from the disease have been reported in Flushing within a month. It is thought that impure milk may be responsible for the epidemic, and the Board of Health will make an investigation.

Corporation Counsel Whalen advised the Municipal Assembly to obey the mandamus of the Supreme Court in the Peirce case, and refused to obey the instructions of the Council to oppose the suit to compel an issue of bonds for the purchase of the Long Island Water Supply Company's plant.

Justice Fitzgerald adjudged fourteen members of the Council to be guilty of contempt of court in failing to obey a writ of mandamus, and sentenced them to be imprisoned until they comply with the order of the court, and to pay a fine of $100 each. The Councilmen will have one day in which to purge themselves of contempt.

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WINDOW TRIMMERS IN SESSION.

Decorators from Every State Meet in Convention in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—Expert decorators from every State in the Union met at the Palmer House to-day to attend a convention of the National Association of Window Trimmers of America. The convention was called to order by President Griffith. In his annual address he called attention to the important part played by window trimmers in the modern business world. Attractive show windows, he said, do more than any other one thing in selling goods.

Among the officers of the association are: President—Charles S. Griffith, Chicago; Vice President—Richard H. Leslie, New York; Local Vice Presidents—Connecticut, Irving Bradford; Maine, George M. Gould; Massachusetts, Duncan J. B. MacGregor; New Jersey, C. J. Lockerson; Pennsylvania, L. E. Smith; Vermont, H. W. Randall.

The convention will be in session three days.

Fireworks Free, Brighton Beach.
Thurs. Eve.; Kings Co. L. & Bridge Trolley.—Adv.

W. W. ASTOR BECOMES A BRITISH SUBJECT

The Gazette Announces He Was Naturalized July 11.

NEWS WAS NOT UNEXPECTED

His New York Real Estate Holdings Not Jeopardized.

State Law Allows the Same Privileges to Englishmen as Americans Have in England.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The Gazette announces to-day that William Waldorf Astor was naturalized a British subject July 11 of the present year.

The Gazette is in a sense the official publication of the British Government. News which it prints is authentic in all cases. It publishes orders to the British Army and Navy, civil service orders, and notices of bankruptcy, besides various other matters. The fact that the announcement that Mr. Astor has become a British subject is made in The Gazette is therefore conclusive.

CAREER OF MR. ASTOR.

Mr. Astor's citizenship in this country has not been without its rewards in the line of public office, but his life in America has said to have engendered in him a not over friendly feeling toward the people of his native land. He was born on March 31, 1848, and is the great-grandson of the founder of the Astor family on this side of the Atlantic, the John Jacob Astor who came to New York from Waldorf, near Heidelberg, South Germany. In 1875 he was graduated at Columbia College and entered the law offices of Lord, Day & Lord, and was later admitted to the bar. On June 6, 1878, he married Miss Mary D. Paul of Philadelphia. In the previous Fall he had been elected on the Republican ticket an Assemblyman for the Eleventh District, and was Chairman of the Committee on Militia and served on the Cities Committee.

In 1879 Mr. Astor became a candidate for Senator in the Tenth District and was elected, serving on the Committees on Judiciary, Commerce and Navigation, and Militia. He then made an aggressive campaign for Congressman in the Seventh Congressional District and was defeated by Judge P. Henry Dugro. Later he ran for Congress again in the Eleventh District, and the late Roswell P. Flower, afterward Governor, defeated him. He spent a great deal of money in this campaign and his disappointment at losing was confessedly great. President Arthur in 1888 appointed him Minister to Italy, and he served three years, entertaining liberally in Rome, until President Cleveland appointed his successor. On Sept. 27, 1890, Mr. Astor sailed for Europe with his family, and has since lived most of the time in England. He bought of the Duke of Westminster his famous estate Cliveden, on the Thames, and is said to have paid $2,500,000 for it. In July, 1892, his death was reported in this city, as the result of a false cablegram from London. He has written several novels, including two novels of the Italy of the Renaissance period, and owns The Pall Mall Gazette, in which he recently published an article which gave an aristocratic lineage for his family, purporting to trace his descent from Pedro d'Astorga of Castile, who lived in the eleventh century. In this article Mr. Astor also said a good many unpleasant things of America. The pedigree has been disputed in various quarters.

It has been reported more than once that Mr. Astor was about to become a British subject.

Mrs. Astor died in December, 1894. Mr. Astor has three children—William Waldorf Astor, Jr., an Eton student; Pauline Astor, and John Jacob Astor.

PERSONAL PROPERTY TAXES.

Mr. Astor's change of citizenship, while it will relieve him from paying taxes on personal property here after this year, will not put an end to the legal fight which has arisen between him and the Tax Department over the question of this year's assessment of his personal holdings in this city. For several years Mr. Astor has paid taxes in this city on an assessment of $2,000,000 on personal property. It is said that several years ago his personal property here was assessed at $5,000,000, and that upon his threatening to obtain exemption on the ground of non-residence if it were not reduced, it was promptly put down to $2,000,000. This year, at any rate, when the tax assessment books were opened in January, Mr. Astor and his lawyer, Mr. Peabody, at once decided to make an emphatic claim for exemption on the ground of non-residence.

Mr. Astor and his children came to this country on the Majestic, reaching here on March 29 last, and went to the Hotel Netherland, where he kept aloof from newspaper men with marked persistence. On April 3 he appeared with Mr. Peabody before the Tax Board. Corporation Counsel Whalen was also present at the hearing. Mr. Astor said that he lived at 18 Carlton Terrace, London, England, and intimated that he always staid at a hotel when in this city. He was asked whether he considered the assessment on his personal property too high, and on the advice of his counsel he refused to answer.

Mr. Astor and his family sailed for Europe after a comparatively short time. In the latter part of April the Corporation Counsel notified the Tax Department that, in his opinion, Mr. Astor had established the fact of his non-residence, and could not be legally taxed on his personal property here. The Commissioners finally came to the same opinion. President Feitner of the Tax Department, however, thought it over, and then changed his mind. He thought it over again, and changed his mind once more, and decided that Mr. Astor need not pay. On May 22 he announced that he had done some more thinking, and that he had come to the conclusion that Mr. Astor had not established his claim of non-residence, and would have to pay after all. On May 27 the Board officially decided that this was the right view of the case, and Commissioners Sheehy, Salmon, and Patterson acquiesced in President Feitner's belief that the original assessment of $2,000,000 on personal property ought to stand.

Mr. Astor's attorney, Mr. Peabody, later decided to carry the matter into the courts. On July 12, the day after Mr. Astor is said to have become a British subject, Mr. Peabody obtained in his behalf from Justice Stover, in the Supreme Court, a writ of certiorari, directing the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments to review their decision in assessing the personal property at $2,000,000. In his application for the writ, Mr. Astor deposed that he was a non-resident and did not possess the personal property on which the Commissioners had assessed him. Alleging that the assessment was unjust and illegal, he asked the Court to rescind it. This writ is returnable on Monday, Oct. 2, in Special Term, Part III., of the Supreme Court.

It is thought not unlikely that a desire to get rid in future of the question of his taxes on personal property here may have weighed with Mr. Astor in his decision to surrender his American citizenship.

Mr. Feitner, in announcing last May his final decision against Mr. Astor, reverted to the latter's claim of non-residence, and added: "We conducted an investigation of our own, and we became convinced that his claim of exemption was not well founded." He added that in justice to Mr. Astor it should be said that he had not asked for a reduction in his real estate assessments.

Last year Mr. Astor appealed from the decision of the Tax Commissioners assessing his personal holdings at $2,000,000. He lost his case, however, because of a defect in his affidavit.

REAL ESTATE UNAFFECTED.

Judge McAdam of the Supreme Court said last night that the fact that Mr. Astor has become a British subject will not in any way impair or jeopardize his holdings of real or personal property in this State.

"An act was passed," said Judge McAdam, "by the State of New York in 1897, known as Chapter 593 of the laws of that year, which provides that 'any citizen of a State or nation which, by its laws, confers similar privileges on citizens of the United States, may take, acquire, hold, or convey lands or real estate within the State, in the same manner and with like effect as if such person were, at the time, a citizen of the United States, provided, however, that nothing in this act contained shall affect the rights of this State in any case in which proceedings for escheat have been or may be instituted before the passage of this act.'

"Similar privileges were granted by England in 1870 by act of Parliament known as 33 Victoria, Chapter 14, providing that 'real and personal property of every description may be taken, acquired, held, and disposed of by an alien in the same manner in all respects as a natural born British subject.' So the naturalization of Mr. Astor as a British subject does not in the slightest manner or to the slightest extent affect any property owned by him in this State."

Judge McAdam added that the old law forbidding alien ownership of real property in New York had been much modified by successive acts even before its repeal by the act quoted above. He has the impression that there is a special treaty between this country and Great Britain by which each country agrees to allow citizens of the other equal rights in holding property. This in itself would abrogate any State laws to the contrary in the United States. He thinks we have similar treaties with other countries, the policy of our Government having been to give the same privileges to citizens of other countries as are given to our citizens in those countries.

"Mr. Astor has the right at any time hereafter to resume American citizenship upon being naturalized," continued Judge McAdam. "He would have to go through the same process that any alien would, the object of his naturalization being to forswear all allegiance to the Queen. I had a case of this kind in 1891, when a reporter, a native-born American, became a naturalized British subject for the purpose of joining the British Army. After obtaining an honorable discharge he returned to this his native country and resumed his American citizenship by forswearing allegiance to the Queen, as any other foreigner might."

COL. ASTOR'S NEW COMMAND.

A Company, Now in Camp at Stissing Lake, Fully Equipped for Service, May Go to the Philippines.

Special to The New York Times.

MATTEAWAN, N. Y., Aug. 1.—Col. John Jacob Astor, the millionaire, has organized a full-fledged military company. The command, consisting of forty-five men, arrived at Stissing Lake, Pine Plains, last night, where it will be encamped for the next two weeks. The company is comfortably quartered in a dozen tents, accomodating three men in each tent. The men have the regulation uniforms and knapsacks, with the name "Astor" painted on them in gold letters.

While at Camp Stissing the company will be instructed in field service and practice guard mounting. It is reported that the company will be sent to the Philippines as soon as more men are enlisted in the ranks.

Col. Astor, who is spending the Summer at Rhinebeck, is expected to visit camp frequently and assist in drilling the men.

Stissing Lake is located in the interior of this county, and is considered a picturesque spot, and Col. Astor thinks he could not have selected a better place in this section of the country for his military company to drill for the Government service.

THE RUSKIN COLONY.

Mr. Ruskin's Secretary Writes to Say that the Author Had Nothing to Do with Its Formation.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Regarding the collapse of the Ruskin colony in Tennessee Mr. Ruskin's secretary has written the following letter:

"I am directed to say that Mr. Ruskin's health does not enable him to reply personally to any correspondence. Mr. Ruskin never heard of Ruskin, Tenn., until six months after it was founded, when he was asked to subscribe to the colonists' newspaper, and to give them some of his books. He has had no further connection with the colony."

A TOWN OF COLORED PEOPLE.

Special to The New York Times.

PERRY, Oklahoma, Aug. 1.—Oberton is a village in the Choctaw Nation, of about 500 inhabitants, all of whom are colored. The Postmaster is a colored man, the Notary Public is colored, and there is a colored Marshal. The town has not yet been incorporated, but likely will be soon, at which time the entire set of officers will be colored. There is considerable business enterprise among some of the people of the neighborhood, which comprises a circle of about fifteen miles.

SAYS BOUNDARY IS DEFINED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1.—John Zachert, a mining expert of this city, claims to possess information which he believes will have an important bearing on the Alaskan boundary dispute. Zachert declares that the old Russian boundary is defined by monuments placed at short intervals, and that inclosed in each is a chart of the Russian possessions. He is of the opinion that the duplicates of the charts are on file at St. Petersburg.

Zachert says that an expedition would have little trouble in finding and following up this boundary line of monuments and that the chart would prove of inestimable value in settling the dispute between this country and Canada.

FUNERAL PARTY INJURED.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 1.—Two carriages filled with mourners in the funeral cortège of Mrs. Harry Smith were struck to-day by a Consolidated Traction car on Fifth Avenue and nine persons severely hurt. Those hurt the worst, but not fatally, are the Rev. J. H. Fitzwilliams and two daughters and Dr. Fawcett.

As the funeral procession was proceeding eastward, the car was coming west at a good rate of speed. The first two carriages endeavored to get out of the track, but were impeded by a heavy truck ahead. The car struck the carriages broadside, demolishing them and throwing the occupants in all directions.

RAILWAY MORTGAGE FILED.

Chicago, Burlington and Quincy the Mortgagor for $85,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company filed a trust mortgage for $85,000,000 in the Recorder's office to-day. The instrument is drawn in favor of the New England Trust Company, and is made to secure a bond issue.

The mortgage stipulates the manner in which the bonds are to be issued, for what purpose the money is to be used, and in a long preamble sets forth the ambition of the managers of the railroad company to enlarge its system.

It is proposed to acquire new roads and to build bridges, notably one across the Mississippi River. The mortgage covers the main system and branches in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and other States, bears date July 1, 1899, and runs during the period of redemption of the bonds.

It is within the option of the mortgagor to redeem the bonds in July, 1929, or on any interest day after or before July 1, 1949, when the mortgage becomes finally due.

The manner and date for the issuance of the bonds are to be determined later, and the principal is to be paid in United States currency in Boston.

RUN ON MONTREAL BANKS.

Depositors Draw Money from the Nationale and Hochelaga—Banks Meet All Claims.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Aug. 1.—The uneasiness engendered by the announcement of the Jacques Cartier Bank suspension yesterday had the effect of causing a sharp run to-day upon the other French banks, but especially the Bank of Hochelaga, whose main office is in the Imperial Building. The run continued until noon, but through the afternoon it had considerably slackened. Heaps of gold piled up beside the paying tellers and three extra men, who had been added to meet the situation, were tangible evidence to show that the bank was prepared to satisfy all claims upon it.

Across Place d'Armes Hill a number of small depositors were checking money out of the Bank Nationale, but the operations there were on a small scale, and Mr. Beauvais, the manager, said that he was prepared to meet all demands. He was not in the least anxious about the result of any demands made upon the Montreal branch of the institution, he declared. The attitude of his officials and those of the Bank of Hochelaga was calculated to inspire confidence in the public.

The situation with respect to the branches of the Bank of Hochelaga, especially where runs are on in the city, is the same as that at the main office. That the financial situation is very serious can be judged from the following appeal by the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Montreal, Mgr. Bruchesi:

"Following an interview which I have had with several important men of Montreal, and at their request, I think it my duty to make an appeal to all who have money in our banks not to allow themselves to be panic-stricken by the disasters of the last few days. I speak now in the interests of the whole people. A run on our banks at the present moment can have but the most deplorable consequences for those institutions, for the depositors and for the whole country.

"I entreat the public to remain calm. The Archbishop will set them the example. The panic will go by, and our banks, I have not the least doubt, will honor all their obligations."

The consensus of opinion is that the closing of the Ville Marie Bank would have passed unnoticed had not a certain ill-advised section of the press magnified the matter and created general alarm among small depositors by the publication of matter stigmatized by business men as incendiary.

Several of the city banks, apart from those named, were called upon to-day to pay small amounts of money to panicky depositors having small accounts, but in no case, except those of the Hochelaga Bank and the Bank Nationale, could the withdrawals be dignified by the name of a run.

There was a cheery air about the people coming out of the Bank of Hochelaga, in marked contrast to the demeanor of the depositors who had surrounded the doors of the Ville Marie Bank last week and those about the doors of the Jacques Cartier Bank and its branches to-day. People stood around the sidewalk and chatted about the situation generally and cracked jokes with those who went in and came out of the bank.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon things were resuming their normal appearance at the head office of the Hochelaga Bank. F. X. St. Charles, the President, had a smile on his face as he said:

"I think that it is all over now, although we are prepared to pay all comers. We have paid out about $50,000 more than usual since morning."

The uneasiness in banking circles was reflected on the Stock Exchange to-day, and there was something of a slump.

COURT HELD ON DEMAND.

Oklahoma Commissioner and Staff Travel from Place to Place.

Special to The New York Times.

PERRY, Oklahoma Territory, Aug. 1.—United States Marshal L. E. Bennot, Commissioner H. Jenkins, and a corps of assistants of the United States Court of the Northern District of the Indian Territory have adopted the plan of traveling over their district and holding court in each community, instead of at only a few places as heretofore. They carry cooking equipments with them, and their court often resembles a mover's outfit. They go from place to place as sent for.

The officials say that the new plan is productive of excellent results, and that the people are saved hundreds of dollars in court expenses. They declare that criminals can thus be reached much more easily.

SIX WOMEN NEARLY DROWNED.

Big Wave Broke Over Them While Bathing at Atlantic City.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, Aug. 1.—Six women, one of whom was Mrs. Mary Robinson of New York, were nearly drowned within 50 feet of the shore here this afternoon. The six bathers, who were strangers to one another, were walking along the bathing grounds in water breast high and were looking toward the shore, when a high wave broke over them. It lifted them clear of the bottom and dragged them into a slough.

A great crowd saw the party submerged, and by the time the women came to the surface six life guards were on their way to their rescue. Life buoys were carried by the guards, and, while each guard supported a bather, two at a time were placed on the life buoys and hauled ashore by the life lines. All the bathers were greatly exhausted. The women, with the exception of Mrs. Robinson, refused to give their names.

PRESS FRANCHISES NOT TAXABLE

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mont., Aug. 1.—On the application of Mayor Frank J. Edwards of Helena, the County Board of Equalization to-day considered the question of taxing The Associated Press franchises held by the Helena newspapers. The question was referred to County Attorney O'Dell, who told the board that the so-called franchises were not taxable.

In a written opinion the County Attorney said: "The Constitution of the State of Montana, as well as the statutes, says that franchises are property and are taxable as such. The question then narrows itself down as to whether the contract that The Independent Publishing Company and The Herald Publishing Company have with The Associated Press is a franchise. From a personal inspection of this contract I find that it is an agreement whereby The Associated Press sells and conveys to the publishing companies certain news reports for a certain weekly consideration for a period of years. I do not think that such a contract is within the purview of what a franchise is."

Girl Inherits $185,000 Estate.

SUMMIT, N. J., Aug. 1.—By a decision recently given by the California courts, Eleanor Hamilton, sixteen years old, of Summit, daughter of the late Charles Hamilton, a sugar manufacturer of Cheno, Cal., inherits his entire estate valued at $185,000. The case has been in litigation since the sudden death of Mr. Hamilton several years ago. The executors have fought the claims of the daughter brought by the guardian, Mrs. Morris A. Tyng of Summit.

Czar Honors French Peace Delegate.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 1.—The Czar has conferred upon Leon Bourgeois, the head of the French delegation to the Peace Conference, the decoration of the Order of St. Alexander Newsky, for services rendered at The Hague.

SHAMROCK'S VOYAGE BEGUN

Cup Challenger Sails for America from Gourock Bay.

OWNER AND CREW CONFIDENT

An Ingenicus Process of Strengthening Has Transformed Her Into an Ocean-Going Ship.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The Shamrock, the last hope of British yachtsmen, as she is described here, sailed to-day on her mission to recapture the America's Cup.

One of the conditions laid down by the present holders of the trophy is that the challenger must do the voyage across the Atlantic under her own sail, and this has hitherto militated not a little against the success of British vessels. At least, that is the opinion here, as all the vessels which challenged for the cup had to be constructed with an eye to strength and durability as well as lightness. In the Shamrock, however, it is hoped that this drawback will have been largely overcome by the ingenious process of strengthening, which has, it is thought, with perfect success been applied to her otherwise delicate and beautifully modeled hull.

For the last few days this transformation from a racing machine to an ocean-going ship has been going on at Greenock, and yesterday saw its completion, and the yacht herself towed over to Gourock Bay, whence she and the steam yacht Erin, which will act as her convoy, made the start across the Atlantic to-day.

Of course there is no means of getting anything like a reliable opinion as to the chances of the competing boats, a fact which will surround the forthcoming races with additional interest. But it may be safely said that never has a challenger left these shores carrying more completely the confidence of her designer, her owner, and her crew.

It is really believed in some quarters here that the English yachts were purposely blanketed in former cup races, but owing to Sir Thomas Lipton's statements nothing of the kind is expected this time.

COLUMBIA TO RACE TO-DAY.

Will Try Conclusions with the Defender Over the Course at Newport.

NEWPORT, Aug. 1.—With a gentle southwest wind blowing up the bay and the water as placid as a reflector, the prospects tonight for the race between the Columbia and the Defender to-morrow are excellent. A stronger southwest wind, under fair skies, is expected, and this will give the big yachts a chance to work in light weather. Both yachts went out for a spin this morning, chiefly to try their canvases. They had a short bruss, running down as far as Point Judith, the Columbia under working topsail, and the Defender under clubtopsail. Both ran back to the lightship with spinnakers set. On the Columbia it was stated that the new mast worked well.

When the Columbia came in she made her mooring at the entrance of Brenton's Cove, while the Defender anchored off the Torpedo Station. A short time after the United States dispatch boat Dolphin, with Secretary Long on board, came up the harbor.

Every one expresses delight at the appearance of the steel mast of the Columbia, with its telescoping topmast.

The course for the race will be the same as in the first race, a triangular one from Brenton's Reef Lightship, about southwest, six and a half miles to a mark boat off Point Judith; then east by south to a mark boat off West Island, twelve miles distant; then to Brenton's Reef Lightship, five miles, and repeat. This is Course A, and undoubtedly will be sailed, although other courses have been named. Course B is the reverse of Course A; Course C, from Brenton's Reef Lightship to Hen and Chickens Lightship, at the entrance of Buzzard's Bay; then to the Vineyard Sound Lightship, or Sow and Pigs Lightship, and back, or thirty-four miles. Course D is the reverse of Course C. With the wind from the southwest, Course A will give the yachts a beat of six and a half miles to Point Judith.

Not many steam yachts are in the harbor to-night, and the chances are that the race will not be witnessed from so many craft as was the first. The flagship Corsair is not here and is not expected, as she is being prepared for the New York Yacht Club Cruise. Mr. Drexel's Sultana, which will carry the Regatta Committee at the race, is at Narragansett Pier to-night, but will return in the morning.

BOERS REMAIN INTOLERANT.

President Krueger's Proposal to Allow Jews and Catholics the Franchise Rejected by the Volksraad.

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 1.—It is stated that the Volksraad, at the secret session held to consider President Krüger's proposal for the removal of religious disabilities which disqualified Jews and Catholics for the franchise, rejected the proposal.

Canada's Sympathy for Outlanders.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Aug. 1.—The Senate today passed unanimously the resolutions of the Commons in favor of the British subjects of the Transvaal obtaining their equal rights as citizens of that republic. When the resolutions were carried the Senators all joined in singing "God Save the Queen."

NEW FACTORY IN THE SOUTH.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 1.—Books of subscription to the capital stock of the Olympia Mills, which is to be the largest factory in the South, were opened this morning. By evening the entire capital of $1,500,000 had been subscribed, and the officers of the company were elected.

All the officers and Directors are residents of this city. W. B. Smith Whaley, one of the men who purchased the Columbia Canal, is President of the new company. The charter will be obtained at once, and ground is to be broken to-morrow.

THE GOLDEN GIRL IN DANGER.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 1.—The Colorado Golden Girl for the Paris Exposition is in danger of a premature death from a disagreement between the local Commissioners and the American Gold Statue Company of New York.

The latter telegraphed to-day that they had concluded to reject the contract recently signed, by which Colorado was to pay $12,000 for the name on the statue, and that another contract would be forwarded.

The local Commissioners consider the methods of the New York concern at least singular, and that the first agreement was sufficiently liberal. If the Colorado men remain in their present mind the project will fail, although no one knows what propositions will be made by the agent of the statue company now on the way from New York.

London Fortification Plans Begun.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The military hospital at Millbank, which is to be begun immediately, is the centre of a scheme for effectively fortifying London against a possible enemy. The heights surrounding the city have already been fortified.

THE PEROT ABDUCTION CASE.

Detective with Extradition Papers May Reach England To-day—Mrs. Perot Will Be Remanded Again.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Detective Gault of the Baltimore police force, with extradition papers, is expected in London to-morrow. The officials of the United States Embassy suppose that the Perot child's grandfather accompanies the detective.

Mrs. Perot was remanded until Thursday, but will again be remanded, as the papers must go to the Foreign Office and then to the Home Office, where the law officers will inspect them and forward them to the presiding magistrate.

It is usual to remand for a week, but in this case a shorter term may be decided upon, as the United States Embassy will apply for a hearing at the earliest possible date, and it will probably be next Monday.

Evan Smith and Mr Blood, brother of Lady Colin Campbell, and a member of an old Irish family, went bail for Mrs. Perot. Should she be committed for extradition she is entitled to fifteen days in which to apply for a writ of habeas corpus. Then the high courts pass on the case, but a Magistrate's decision of this kind has only once been upset in twenty years.

The crucial point for the Magistrate to decide is whether the American courts gave to the grandfather such secure control over the child as to make it criminal for the mother to remove her daughter from the grandfather's custody.

For extradition purposes the alleged offense must be criminal under the English law. A bitter fight is anticipated.

Mrs. Perot is holding daily consultation with her solicitor, Patrick Rose-Innes, preparing for the coming hearing of her case. She now has secured the assistance of eminent American counsel to aid in her defense.

Mr. Rose-Innes said to-day:

"I am more than ever confident of the release of my client. I believed from the first that the extradition treaty of 1889 did not include the crime with which Mrs. Perot is charged, and, further, consultation with American counsel has convinced me that if my client is guilty of anything, it is only of contempt of court, as she was taking her own child, which is no crime according to English law, and hence there is no cause for extradition."

HAILSTORM DESTROYS CROPS.

Many Square Miles of Growing Grain in South Dakota and Minnesota Ruined—Towns Are Damaged.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 1.—A terrific hailstorm passed over portions of South Dakota and Minnesota last night, totally destroying many square miles of crops.

At Gary, S. D., the storm damaged grain on a strip twelve miles long and four miles wide. The loss was very heavy.

At Stephen, Minn., the storm was eight miles wide and ruined 1,000 acres of growing grain.

Fifty square miles of crops were destroyed in Polk County, Minn. The storm followed Red Lake River from Mallory to Crookston, then southeast for ten miles. Most of the damage was done north of the river. Nesbitt Township was entirely cleaned out, and Fisher, Fanney, and Crookston partially destroyed.

STANDARD OIL IN MEXICO.

Bought Out Its Only Competitor and Advanced the Price of Oil.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 1.—Henry Washburn, a ship broker of Vera Cruz, Mexico, arrived here to-day. He reports that the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, which is a branch of the Standard Oil Company, a few days ago consummated a deal whereby it acquired all of the interests of the Mexican Oil Company, its only competitor in Mexico. The day following the purchase the price of petroleum was advanced to 67 cents, Mexican money, per gallon. He says that in a number of the leading cities of Mexico petitions are being circulated and signed by many people, to be presented to President Diaz, asking that the Government place restrictions on the Standard Oil Company.

WASHINGTON STREET CLEANING.

Contractor Daggett Charged with Dereliction—His Odd Defense.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Albert Daggett, formerly the Republican "boss" in Brooklyn, was before the District Commissioners today for a hearing on the charge preferred against him by Superintendent Stutler of the Street Cleaning Department. He holds the contract for sweeping certain streets and avenues of the District, and Superintendent Stutler says he has failed to carry it out. Mr. Daggett claims that while he does not clean all the streets, he cleans all those that need it. "You can't," said he, "clean something that is already clean." The hearing was not finished.

MALTESE WANT HOME RULE.

But England Is Not Considered Likely to Grant It Just Yet.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The natives of Malta are agitating for home rule. They have circulated a statement of their grievances in the English press. A Maltese deputation of two visited the Colonial Secretary to-day.

The Maltese have never assimilated with the English and are not liked by the latter. It is likely that Ireland will get home rule first.

THOMAS G. SHEARMAN'S MISHAP.

Narrow Escape from Drowning in Lake Lucerne, Switzerland.

Letters received by members of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, from Thomas G. Shearman, the well-known lawyer and single taxer, contain an account of his narrow escape from drowning in Lake Lucerne, Switzerland. Mr. Shearman is a member of Plymouth Church. He went abroad with his wife two months ago.

On July 9 Mr. Shearman was riding along a path near the lake on his bicycle when he struck a stone, and was thrown headlong over a wall into the water. The wheel fell with him, and his clothing got caught in the machine. He cannot swim, but he managed to get with'n reach of an overhanging section of the wall, and held on to it until help arrived.

A SKUNK-RAISING TRUST.

Combine Purposes to Raise the Animals for Their Pelts.

Special to The New York Times.

KENDALLVILLE, Ind., Aug. 1.—A unique combination, which promises to develop a large industry, will be incorporated by a syndicate under the laws of New Jersey. The organization will be a trust of skunk raisers. The odoriferous animals will be raised for their pelts, which command a good price.

The incorporators are John Robbins, Morris Eckhart, and S. C. Snyder, all of Auburn; E. F. Yarnelle of Fort Wayne, and S. J. Peabody and S. P. Kaler of Columbia City.

The Advisory Board is composed of William Curie, A. G. Lautenheiser, North Manchester; L. S. Burket, Portland; George W. Reilley, Danville, Ill.; H. Sherer, Detroit; William Fink, Ray, Ind.; C. D. Fink, Arlington, Ohio; A. W. Germann, Lima, Ohio, and J. L. Graham.

Good Harvest in Southern England.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The South of England harvesting of wheat, oats, and hay is heavy. The weather is splendid and the acreage above the usual. Fruit was never better; cherries are exceptionally fine, and apples and black and red currants are plentiful.

THE DEMOCRATS IN 1900

Frank Campbell Tells the National Committee Plain Truths.

DISCIPLINE AND FUNDS FIRST

Informs Mr. Bryan Lack of Organization Defeated Him—On Gov. Stone's Recent Interview.

Frank Campbell, ex-State Controller, and New York's representative on the Democratic National Committee, read the members of that body a sharp lesson at the recent meeting in Chicago.

Prior to his trip West Mr. Campbell was in consultation with former Senators Hill and Murphy, and other State leaders, and he returned from Long Branch yesterday, where he had been to personally inform Messrs. Hill and Murphy of just what transpired.

Mr. Campbell, when his views were asked at the meeting of the committee, spoke very plainly. First of all, he pointed out the great necessity of thorough organization and the dire need of procuring the sinews of war wherewith to conduct the campaign next year.

Turning to William Jennings Bryan, Mr. Campbell told him that his defeat in 1896 was due more to lack of organization than to any other cause. The Democratic leaders with less organization and discipline than a lot of school boys had given battle to an organization admirably perfected and managed by Mark A. Hanna, and backed by a mint of money. Defeat had been their portion, as was to be expected, and they would again face defeat next year unless they organized and procured funds.

It was folly, he told them, to talk about candidates and platforms at this time. That was the duty of the convention. He had come to Chicago to learn something, and had found the party without leaders, without funds, and without a definite policy. If that state of affairs was to continue he suggested that the members of the committee should resign and return to their respective States and ask the Democrats there to select as committeemen men who had some ideas of party policy.

Mr. Campbell also pointed out that a year would elapse before the meeting of the nominating convention, and that the entire interim should be devoted to perfecting an organization.

Mr. Campbell admitted to a reporter of THE TIMES at the Hoffman House last night that he did give the committee the advice above outlined, and added:

"At the meeting of the Democratic National Committee the ideas of the conservative members seemed to control. Acting on the suggestions of my political friends in this State I gave the members of the committee some sound advice, and

YELLOW FEVER MEASURES

Three New Cases and One Death Reported from Hampton.

DISEASE KEPT IN OLD BOUNDS

Situation Regarded as Encouraging—Neighboring Town of Phoebus Infected—Precautions Taken.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Three new cases of yellow fever in the Soldiers' Home at Hampton and one death is the official report received to-night by Surgeon General Wyman from Dr. Wasdin, the yellow fever expert on duty at the institution. Added to Dr. Wasdin's figures sent to Dr. Wyman yesterday, this makes up to date forty cases in all which have occurred at the home, of which eight have proved fatal. Surgeon White to-day telegraphed Dr. Wyman that in his opinion there was little doubt that there had been some fever infection in the neighboring village of Phoebus, but the Surgeon General said to-night that this dispatch had not been followed by any evidence of a positive case at that place. Its appearance at Phoebus, Dr. Wymn thinks, under these circumstances, would be simply a coincidence.

The opinion was expressed here to-night that the situation continues encouraging, inasmuch as the disease has been kept within its original bounds. None of the near-by towns other than Phoebus has reported the appearance of infection or suspicious cases. The people for miles around the home are very much alarmed, but are quiet. No restrictions have been placed on the departure of the several hundred visitors at Old Point Comfort, but Dr. Pettus, who has absolute charge of affairs there, will exercise careful supervision of those who may leave so as to avoid danger of their communicating the disease. This will apply also to the soldiers now stationed on the Government reservation there, and who have been ordered to proceed to Battery Point, Del. Word reached the Surgeon General to-day that arrangements had been made for the transportation of these men by the Army Quartermaster at Philadelphia. They will be taken by boat to Cape Charles and thence by train to their destination. Battery Point is an isolated place, and Dr. Wyman has no fear that the soldiers will carry any infection with them.

The Surgeon General continues his precautions to prevent the spread of the disease, and is dispatching additional help to the surgeons now on the ground. Dr. Wertenbaker will remain at Newport News for the present, and will have supervision along the line of the railroad between that city and Richmond. Hospital Steward Kolbe, now at Norfolk, and who is a yellow fever immune, has been directed to report to Dr. White and to render what service he may be called on to perform. Dr. White will remain in charge at Hampton, though he is not to visit the home, as his immunity from the disease is doubtful. Surgeon Fricks, now at the South Atlantic quarantine station, has been ordered to Norfolk, and Passed Assistant Surgeon Stimpson, now at St. Louis, has been directed to report at Old Point. Arrangements have been made for the disinfection of mail matter sent by the inmates of the home to their friends.

The old soldier who is supposed to be responsible for the importation of the fever from Cuba to Hampton has not yet been apprehended, although several inmates of the home have been recognized and detained at various points. It is said by the Marine Hospital authorities that there is but little danger of the further spread of the disease by the soldier in question. He had not developed the fever himself when he left the home.

Objections have already been raised to the decision of Gen. Merritt to send the garrison at Fort Monroe to Battery Point, Delaware. Surgeon General Wyman has called the attention of the War Department to the fact that it is not far enough north to take a garrison which possibly may have yellow fever infection. It would be dangerous, he says, to the troops and the people in that vicinity. At the War Department it is said the whole matter is in the hands of Gen. Merritt. Surgeon General Wyman has refused to allow the troops to be sent by rail through Washington from Fort Monroe, and they will be taken across the bay to Cape Charles, and thence by rail to Battery Point. None of the transportation companies operating in Chesapeake Bay and Hampton Roads would take the troops by water to Battery Point.

Dr. White of the Marine Hospital Service wired Surgeon General Wyman from Phoebus to-day saying there was little doubt that there "had been infection in Phoebus," and that the place was under quarantine.

PRECAUTIONS AT NORFOLK.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 1.—There is no change in the local situation, except that the authorities have redoubled their vigilance to prevent yellow fever being introduced into this city from Hampton or elsewhere. The Mayor, Chief of Police, and patrolmen are doing eighteen hours' duty daily, and special officers, Inspectors, and physicians are working day and night perfecting the quarantine against Hampton and neighboring points on the peninsula.

Mayor Johnston to-day received a dispatch from Surgeon General Wyman of the Marine Hospital Service, placing Craney Island at the city's disposal this city and Portsmouth, and it will be used as a detention station if necessary. Reports from Phoebus to-night state that six cases of yellow feve have been found, and that there have been two deaths among the negro population of Phoebus, adjoining the home.

Fishermen and oyster tongers who have been operating in the vicinity of the infected district are not allowed to come near the shore. Several were driven back today by the river and harbor patrol. Dr. Lynch, a yellow fever expert, has been appointed assistant quarantine officer, and is giving close attention to trains and shipping. The Norfolk authorities are confident of their ability to keep the disease out.

THE HEALTH BOARD ACTS.

Every Precaution Taken to Prevent Yellow Fever Here—The Safeguards in Jersey City.

The Health Board is bending every effort to prevent the possible introduction of yellow fever into New York, and President Murphy has asked the co-operation of the New Jersey State Board of Health in the matter. People from the districts where yellow fever now prevails, if they come north by rail, reach New York from the terminals in New Jersey.

President Murphy has also directed Chief Sanitary Superintendent Roberts to take every precaution.

Health Inspector Daniel W. Benjamin of the Jersey City Board of Health has written to General Superintendent F. L. Sheppart of the Pennsylvania Railroad suggesting that a room be provided in the station "to isolate any and all persons in any way affected, suffering from or coming in immediate contact with the dreaded disease and arriving from points where yellow fever is known to exist, until the Health Officer is notified, an ambulance ordered, and proper steps taken to care for the sick and afflicted persons."

The Inspector also suggests arrangements for fumigation, and that conductors of north-bound trains from fever districts telegraph to the Jersey City office whenever they find a suspected case, and that a copy of the telegram be sent to the Health Inspector's office. The City Board of Health has appointed a committee to take charge of the fumigating and charge of the quarantining of passengers.

The officials of the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads have assured the health authorities that they will do all they can to assist the municipal authorities of Jersey City in keeping out the dreaded disease.

Mr. Benjamin says that he will take prompt action in all suspicious cases and will send the suspect to the Emergency Hospital, which is isolated on the Hackensack meadows, where he or she will be kept until the disease develops.

It may not be known generally that the Jersey City Health Board has made a practice for nearly a year of fumigating all cars coming from the South. This plan was adopted when the Government first began to send troops from Cuba and the South through the city. It was found to work well, and has not been abandoned. The Jersey City health officers do the work and the railroad companies bear the expense.

PENNSYLVANIA OFFICERS HERE.

Make an Inspection of New York's Quarantine Establishment.

A party of Pennsylvania State Quarantine officials visited the quarantine station and islands yesterday afternoon. Health Officer Doty sent the steamer Gov. Flower to the Battery, where the party embarked and visited the various parts of the quarantine establishment, returning to the city at 4:30 o'clock P. M.

The visitors were Dr. Henry D. Heller, Quarantine Physician of the State of Pennsylvania; Dr. John M. B. Ward, his Deputy; Col. J. Lewis Good, President of the State Board of Health; Dr. Benjamin Lee, Secretary; Col. H. Heustis, Health Officer of Philadelphia; Dr. J. L. Forward and Mr. Thomas Winsmore, members of the Pennsylvania Quarantine Board; Dr. F. Elmer Brister of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and Dr. J. S. Cawley of Philadelphia.

Fort Monroe Garrison Transferred.

Gen. Merritt, commanding the Department of the East, said yesterday that there would be no change in the order transferring the garrison at Fort Monroe to Battery Point, Del.

LOST CASSIDY CHILD FOUND.

Brooklyn Girl of Two Years, Missing Since July 7, Discovered in the Gerry Society's Care.

Lizzie Cassidy, the two-year-old daughter of Thomas Cassidy of 160 York Street, Brooklyn, who disappeared mysteriously from in front of her home on July 7 and was believed to have been kidnapped, was located yesterday at the rooms of the Gerry society, at 297 Fourth Avenue, Manhattan. Only a part of the mystery has been cleared away, but the case may be entirely solved when the records of the Gerry society are examined to-day.

On the morning of July 17 Mrs. Margaret Demarest of 633 Ninth Avenue, found an unknown little girl sitting on the stoop of her house. She investigated, and upon learning that the baby did not belong in the house, asked a policeman to take charge of the waif. She says he refused. Later Benjamin Damers of 639 Ninth Avenue, a neighbor, took the child and asked a second policeman to take her to the Forty-seventh Street Station. He says the policeman told him to take the little one there himself, and he did. The child was kept there until 7:15 o'clock that evening, when Policeman Mark P. Murtha took her down to Police Headquarters. The child was kept there for thirty-five hours and then taken to the Jefferson Market Court, where she was turned over to the Gerry society. That was on the afternoon of July 19.

Nothing more was heard of the case until yesterday, when a strange man called on Mrs. Cassidy at her home in Brooklyn and asked her if she had found her lost child. She said that she had not, and anxiously asked if he knew anything of the missing little one. He said that the child was in the custody of the Gerry society, and offered to go with her to the society's rooms. While she was dressing the man disappeared. A short time later a woman came to the house and repeated the story that the lost child was at the rooms of the Gerry society. When Mr. Cassidy returned home, his wife told him the news, and together they went to the rooms of the Gerry society, where they found their child, which proved to be the one discovered on Ninth Avenue two weeks ago. After the usual forms had been complied with the child was turned over to the parents, who took her home.

Where the child was from July 7 to July 17 is the unsolved part of the mystery. The supposition is that she was in the custody of kidnappers, who finally abandoned her on Ninth Avenue.

JOHN G. McKINLEY ARRESTED.

The President's Cousin Gives Bond to Keep the Pence.

FITZGERALD Ga., Aug. 1.—John G. McKinley, a first cousin of President McKinley, was arrested here yesterday afternoon on a police warrant sworn out by J. M. Fickler, a neighbor and G. A. R. comrade. McKinley and Fickler live on adjoining tracts of land and have had trouble before.

Mr. McKinley moved here from Canton, Ohio, about two years ago, and is a farmer. He is charged by Fickler with using threatening language against him, and also with seeking to have Fickler's pension discontinued. Mr. McKinley has given bond to keep the peace.

$50,000 FOR A KANSAS HERO.

Miss Dervy of Wichita Must Give Up That Amount to Marry Him.

Special to The New York Times.

WICHITA, Kan., Aug. 1.—Miss Agnes Dervy values Private John Kenny, a hero of the Twentieth Kansas, at more than $50,000. She has relinquished that sum in order that she may become the wife of the soldier boy who followed the fortunes of Funston in the Philippines. Kenny came home Thursday and found his sweetheart faithful to him, and they will soon be married.

When Private Kenny enlisted and went away the girl's father heard that they were to be married when he came back, so he sent the girl away. The young people managed to write to each other, however, and finally Miss Dervy escaped from her watchers and wrote a letter to the soldier telling him all about her troubles. Then came a long letter from him, which the father captured. He went to his daughter and told her she would be thrown out of his house unless she stopped writing to Kenny, and that if they were married he would disinherit her. But the threat was not effective, and the correspondence continued. Recently the old man died, and in his will the girl is cut off if she marries Kenny, who is wounded and unable to earn a living. The fortune she will lose is over $50,000, but the engagement of the couple has been announced just the same.

ITALIAN LABORERS INJURED.

Fell With Overloaded Floor in a Half-Finished Tenement.

Three Italian laborers went to Gouverneur Hospital to recuperate yesterday as the result of an attempt to make a floor in a Madison Street tenement house in course of construction bear more than it was able to bear. They were all severely injured, but will all recover.

The building was 274 Madison Street, the middle one of a row of three being erected by John Hollwedel and Alexander Wiegand for Brass & Frank, the owners, whose address is at the premises, 272 to 276 Madison Street. The buildings are to be six-story brick tenements, and were started about two months ago. The workmen have got as far as the second floor in all three buildings, but that floor is by no means completed in any of them.

About 11:30 o'clock yesterday morning John Hollwedel, who is quite a young man, was superintending the work of the forty-odd Italian laborers, as he and his partner employ no foreman, and Joseph Silverson, twenty years old, of 35 Attorney Street, a bookkeeper for Brass & Frank, who boasts some knowledge of architecture, was present in behalf of his employers. The workmen were scattered all through the building, though none of them fortunately was in the cellar.

Three were on the first floor, upon the iron beams of which a flooring of planks was laid, supporting a pile of about 2,000 bricks. Suddenly there was a crash, and the three beams of the first floor nearest the street wrenched loose from the walls and fell into the cellar, carrying the bricks with them, and also taking down the laborers, who were working on the first floor.

An ambulance was summoned from Gouverneur Hospital and the three injured men taken thither. They were Antonio Petraine, thirty-three years old, of 116 Mulberry Street, suffering from shock and possible internal injuries; Salvator Viscardi, twenty-five years old, of 244 Elizabeth Street, fractured shoulder and contusions, and Michael Antonio, twenty-seven years old, of 85 Elizabeth Street, contusions on the body. Antonio is the most seriously injured.

Acting Captain Brown and Detective McCauley of the Madison Street Station arrested Hollwedel and Silverson, who were each held in $1,000 bail by Magistrate Pool in the Essex Market Court. They will have a hearing Thursday afternoon, when Building Inspector Virrill, who was in view of the structure when the accident occurred, will be asked to testify. Alexander Wiegand of 558 West Fifty-first Street, Hollwedel's partner, was arrested last night.

Michael Bernstein of 245 Broadway, the architect for the building, said yesterday: "The plans called for an eight-inch wall under the first floor, which had not been put in, and which would have averted the accident if it had been there. The floor had too big a load to bear in the incompleted condition of the building, but it will be thoroughly strong when finished according to the plans."

Named Mr. Huntington as Cousin.

Ella B. Crawford, sixty-two years old, living at 312 East Fifty-third Street, was taken to Bellevue Hospital yesterday morning by Mrs. Caroline Schultz, a midwife at the same address. For some time the old woman has been acting strangely. Mrs. Crawford says she is a cousin of Collis P. Huntington, and that she receives a check for $50 from him every month.

"The Prudent Man Setteth His House in Order."

Your human tenement should be given even more careful attention than the house you live in. Set it in order by thoroughly renovating your whole system through blood made pure by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Then every organ will act promptly and regularly.

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SENATOR CLARK'S TROUBLES.

Supreme Court of Montana Orders an Investigation of Old Charges of Bribery and Corruption.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mon., Aug. 1.—By a decision of the Supreme Court to-day the charges of bribery and corruption against Senator-elect W. A. Clark will be investigated by that body in the hearing of disbarment proceedings instituted against Attorney John B. Wellcome, manager of Senator Clark's Senatorial campaign last Winter. During the investigation by the Legislature and the Grand Jury of the charges of corruption, three members of the Legislature swore they had each received $10,000 from Wellcome as purchase money for their votes for Clark. The money is now on deposit with the State Treasurer.

Soon after the session of the Legislature closed the Attorney General of the State began disbarment proceedings against Wellcome upon the relation of ex-Senator Whiteside. These were contested by Wellcome's attorneys at every point, and after several hearings the Supreme Court decided that Wellcome must plead at once to the charge. Wellcome has been away from the State nearly all the time since the Legislature adjourned, but his attorney's plea for more time was denied. The decision reached to-day will open up the sensational bribery case of last Winter, and it is expected that the whole matter will receive a thorough airing, and it is expected that all the allegations of corruption made against Clark and his managers will be thoroughly investigated.

GIRLS SHACKLED AND BEATEN.

Governor Voorhees Hears Testimony Against the Principal of New Jersey's Industrial School.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 1.—Gov. Voorhees this afternoon decided to personally investigate the charges of cruelty in the management of the State Industrial School for Girls made against Mrs. Eyler, the Principal, by the Rev. Dr. Maddock and P. J. Fitzgibbon of the Board of Trustees. The Governor had his stenographer at the school to take notes and will make a thorough investigaion, which will be conducted publicly.

Several witnesses were examined this afternoon, all of whom made allegations against Mrs. Eyler and the methods employed in disiplining the girls. The first witness was Gottlieb, Kohler, a fireman at the institution, who said that he had often been sent for by Mrs. Eyler to hold girls while she punished them, generally by slapping them in the face. Shackles and straitjackets, he said, were freely used. He expressed the opinion that the punishment was too severe, and said the straitjackets had never been used before Mrs. Eyler's time, except once in the case of an insane girl.

Timothy Coniff gave testimony to the same effect as Kohler, and instanced one case when Mrs. Eyler wrapped the girl's hair around her wrist and, pulling her head back over a chair, struck the girl in the face with her fist.

Martha Wight, a teacher at the school, and a sister of the Rev. Dr. Wight of Long Branch, said that the affairs at the school were very unpleasant. She had purposely avoided witnessing corporal punishment because she was opposed to it and practically none of this was practiced under Mrs. Eyler's predecessors. Miss Wight told of three girls who had run away from the school and were caught. They were kept in close confinement for five weeks, part of the time in a "dungeon," for three weeks receiving only bread and water.

Miss Wight said that she and Miss Harbourt had charge of 59 of the girls and managed them with very little difficulty. There are 135 girls in the school and 14 teachers altogether.

Miss Margaret Harbourt, another teacher, told of the punishment of Katie Barlow, a girl, who last week was sent to the city hospital. The girl had taunted one of the teachers, and for this Mrs. Eyler ordered her to walk up and down a tier of steps twenty-five times, and then put her in a dungeon.

A colored girl who had broken the rules by writing a letter to another girl in the school was put in a cell for seven days. Miss Harbourt said that when girls were put on bread and water diet the cups were not allowed to remain in the cells, and the girls could only have a drink when it was served to them. Miss Harbourt admitted that she disobeyed the rules in this respect, and that she served water to the girls in the cell, and left a cupful with them in order that they might get a drink as they needed it.

Isabella Scott, employed in the school laundry, said that it was a common occurrence for girls to be punished by being slapped in the face. On one occasion, she said, thirty-nine girls were sent to bed without supper for failing to learn a Scriptural lesson.

In the afternoon there was a colloquy between Trustee Fitzgibbon and Trustee Crook as to whether shackles were introduced in the school by Mrs. Eyler. Mr. Crook said they were used before Mrs. Eyler's time. Trustee Fitzgibbon denied this, and reading from a notebook said that five pairs had been ordered by Mrs. Eyler's husband, who is an employe of the institution, without the knowledge of the Board of Trustees.

Gov. Voorhees will resume the investigation to-morrow morning.

SUES FOR $65,000 OF STOCK.

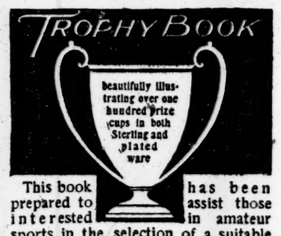
Mrs. Naomi Michaelis has begun a suit in the Supreme Court against Robert S. Towne to recover certain securities valued at $65,000 and $5,000 damages. In her suit the plaintiff charges the defendant with conversion. As a result of the suit, Mr. Towne was arrested yesterday on an order issued by Justice Giegerich and released in $2,000 bail.

In her complaint Mrs. Michaelis says that in 1892 she was the owner of 600 shares of the stock of the Compania Metalurgicia Mexicana, valued at $65,000. In November, 1892, she gave the stock to her husband with the understanding that it was to be deposited in the City of Mexico with Est Benecke Successores. Subsequently her husband returned to her what she supposed was a receipt for the deposit of the stock. The supposed receipt was written in German.

Some time after she received the receipt Mrs. Michaelis discovered that instead of depositing the stock as directed, her husband had borrowed $500, and that the supposed receipt was the acknowledgment of the transaction. Mrs. Michaelis then goes on to say that she met Towne in St. Louis. After she came to this city Towne called on her, and suggested that she redeem the stock. Mrs. Michaelis told Towne that she did not have the money necessary to do so, and he offered to loan it to her. She accepted the offer, and after considerable communication with the brokers of the securities they were sent to Towne.

Since then, says Mrs. Michaelis, she has made repeated efforts to get the securities from Towne, but without success. In her affidavit Mrs. Michaelis asserts that Towne holds the controlling interest in the stock of the Compania Metalurgicia Mexicana, and was at one time President of the concern.

TROPHY BOOK



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SHEEHAN ATTACKS CROKER

Reply to Those Who Accuse Him of Disloyalty.

FOUGHT WHEN OTHERS FLED

Declares He Led Tammany to Signal Victory in One of Her Darkest Hours.

Both John C. Sheehan and Frank J. Goodwin, the rival candidates for the Tammany leadership in the Ninth Assembly District, yesterday attended the annual "chowder" of the Columbia Club, which has its existence in the district. During 364 days of the year the club is in a dormant condition, but on the three hundred and sixty-fifth it springs suddenly into life, with a vigorous appetite for clams and beer. Singularly, this awakening always occurs at the period when politics is lively and the purses of politicians are open.

Inasmuch as the club on its one day of activity boasts of a big membership, rival political leaders embrace the opportunity to display their regard for the men who can do them the most good at the polls and in many ways perform acts that may result in making their fences strong. In addition to taking part in the festivities, each of the rivals gave orders to his followers who did not attend the chowder to assemble at the respective headquarters and display fireworks as the clam-fed merrymakers marched along Eighth Avenue on their return. Skyrockets and Roman candles were therefore burned in profusion, and Eighth Avenue took on a gala appearance that made the Fourth of July look like Good Friday in comparison.

While Mr. Sheehan was absent on the clam-eating excursion of the ephemeral Columbia Club, his lawyers busied themselves in caring for his interests in the suit which he has brought to compel Daniel F. McMahon, Chairman of the Tammany Hall Executive Committee, to substitute Mr. Sheehan's list of election officers for those named by his rival, Mr. Goodwin. The particular action of Mr. Sheehan's attorneys was to file their client's reply to Mr. McMahon's answer to Mr. Sheehan's complaint.

In this reply Mr. Sheehan denies all the statements made in Mr. McMahon's answer, and declares that he is a faithful and loyal member of Tammany Hall, and that as such he is only contending for his just rights and dues, and he formally reiterates his "belief in the principles of the Democratic Party and his devotion to Tammany Hall." He then goes on to relate the circumstances of his connection with the organization, and declares that through his efforts the Ninth District was metamorphosed from a Republican district into "a Democratic stronghold."

Continuing, Mr. Sheehan in his reply says:

"In 1894, a persistent attack having been made upon the Democratic Party in the County of New York, and especially upon Tammany Hall, popular prejudices were aroused to the great detriment of the Democratic Party and of Tammany Hall. As a result of the so-called Lexow investigation the popular mind was influenced against Tammany, and the Democratic Party in New York was in the Fall campaign of 1894 disastrously defeated.

"Dismay pervaded Tammany. Some of those who adhere to her in time of prosperity disappeared in that period of adversity. Many who are ever constant lost hope and despaired of seeing a regeneration of the party or of the organization for years and years. It was confidently asserted by the supporters of the Strong administration and it was believed by many in Tammany Hall that many another campaign would have to be waged before Tammany could again elect her candidates. And yet, despite all that hopelessness and those adverse conditions, Tammany Hall rallied from the shock and went triumphantly to the polls in 1895 and overcame the successful foe of the year before.

"Deponent does not venture to say that the generally unexpected Tammany victory of 1895 was due to his efforts as the recognized leader of the Tammany Hall organization during all of that year; but he asks any, who now for a moment may listen to malicious assaults upon his partly loyalty and his organization fidelity, to remember that after that election of 1894, when Tammany's future seemed so dark, he did not sulk or skulk, but hopefully, willingly, loyally, accepted the disheartened organization's leadership and earnestly undertook the responsibility of encouraging the despondent, of interesting the indifferent, of advising and acting with the steadfast, and of arousing and rallying all true Tammany Democrats to march on to a possible triumph. * * * Therefore, he now asks, in view of the present cruel insinuation of disloyalty, that, if no credit belongs to that leadership which leads to success, credit for loyalty at least may be granted to him, who when Tammany's fortunes ebb, does not run away, but stays to work and to fight."

Mr. Sheehan's reference to persons who run away is of course meant to apply to Richard Croker, who at the time Mr. Sheehan speaks of went to Europe, after avowing that he was "out of politics forever." In the Presidential campaign of 1896 Mr. Sheehan says he labored industriously and loyally for the success of the National ticket, and he points to the fact that New York County gave the Democratic Electoral ticket 55,000 more votes than had been estimated by "some Democrats" or conceded by the Republicans as evidence of the efficacy of his work. As regards the municipal campaign of 1897, he points to its successful issue as proof of his devotion to Tammany Hall. Again last year, after he had retired from the command of the organization and had become again a district leader, he says his district gave Augustus Van Wyck a much larger majority for Governor than it had in the previous year given his brother for Mayor, and he declares that had proportionate increases in Democratic votes been made in other districts the State would now have a Democratic Governor. His only desire in this proceeding, he says in conclusion, is to "resist the attempts of a few persons to invade the Ninth District Democratic organization for selfish ends."

MR. WAKEMAN NOT ELECTED.

Governors of the Madison Square Republican Club Refer His Case to a Committee.

A meeting of the Board of Governors of the Madison Square Republican Club was held at the clubhouse, 13 West Twenty-fourth Street, last evening to act on the application of Wilbur F. Wakeman, Appraiser of the Port of New York, for membership. The meeting was in session about an hour, and the question of the qualifications of Appraiser Wakeman for membership were discussed at length.

The Board of Governors held a meeting last week at which Charles A. Hess, who is by no means friendly to Mr. Wakeman, opposed his election as a member and final action was postponed until last evening. It was reported that Appraiser Wakeman would be elected last night, and the absence of Mr. Hess from the meeting seemed to afford some confirmation of this report. When the meeting closed, however, it was learned that the Governors had decided that Mr. Wakeman's name was not properly before them, as an applicant for membership, and the application had been referred back to the Committee on Admissions.

As all members of the club have to be elected by the Board of Governors and the committee to which the matter was referred is made up of members of this body, the result of last night's meeting, as one of the members said, was practically to report progress, and that progress, so far as Mr. Wakeman's chances of election to membership are concerned, was backward rather than forward. No time was set for the committee to report.

MR. PLATT INDORSES DADY.

No Opposition to Him or to Mr. Atterbury.

Mr. Platt was seen last night at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach, regarding the statement printed yesterday afternoon, to the effect that he would oppose Michael J. Dady and Walter Atterbury in the Brooklyn Republican faction fight. He said there was absolutely no truth in the statement.

"I believe," he said, "that Mr. Dady and Mr. Atterbury will carry the day."

Ex-Congressman Quigg was present and agreed with what Mr. Platt said. Judge William Kramer and State Senator Davis called on Mr. Platt last night, and they said that his indorsement of Dady and Atterbury will end the faction fight in Brooklyn.

COTTON DUCK TRUST FORMED.

The Combination of the Mills Assured —The Capital, $23,500,000—Question of Trade Marks.

Members of the cotton duck trade in this city are in receipt of information that the project to form a general combination or trust has been practically brought to a successful issue, and that a meeting will be held in Baltimore to-day or to-morrow to complete the new organization. The greater number of cotton duck mills have their headquarters in Baltimore, and some of the large trust companies in that city are financially interested in this movement. Options on seven plants expired on the last day of July, but it is understood that arrangements were made to take them up.

The name of the new corporation will be the Mount Vernon-Woodbury Cotton Duck Company, with a capitalization of $23,500,000. Three classes of securities are to be issued by this corporation according to the present plan. There will be first mortgage bonds bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum; income bonds bearing 5 per cent. interest and common stock. New York dealers say that, judging from current returns on the business of the several mills the stock of the new company will easily pay 10 per cent. per annum. It is expected that Richard Cromwell, President of the Mount Vernon Company, will be made President of this "trust."

Seven plants have been purchased by the Continental Trust Company of Baltimore, the stockholders taking part of their pay in cash and part in stock. The plants in the combination are the Mount Vernon Company of Mount Vernon, Md.; the Woodbury Manufacturing Company of Woodbury, Md.; the Greenwich Company of New Hartford, Conn.; the Franklinville Mills of Baltimore, the Laurel Mills of Baltimore, the Columbia Mills Company of Columbia, S. C., and the Tallahassee Falls Manufacturing Company of Tallahassee Falls, Ala. In obtaining options on some of these plants the promoters of the combination were obliged to deposit large cash forfeits. The holdings of stock in some of the old companies are widely distributed, and the consummation of the present project has been more or less delayed by the necessity of getting the consents of so many different persons.

An interesting problem of this general combination of the principal cotton duck plants is the future disposition of the trade marks. From time immemorial the cotton duck business has been conducted by means of brands. Each mill has its distinctive brand, and some of these brands have a worldwide reputation. In some instances these brands are the personal property of individuals, and could not be transferred in a sale of the mills. One case is mentioned where a shareholder in a certain plant sold his stock to the "trust," but insisted upon retaining his ownership of the trade mark. The question arises, therefore, whether the new corporation will have to buy his trade mark, pay him a royalty, or discontinue selling that particular brand of cotton duck.

In most cases where plants have been bought for this "trust," the stocks on hand at the mills and in the stores of agents in New York and elsewhere were not included in the purchase. For fear that the "trust" may raise prices, retail dealers in cotton duck have been placing some unusually large orders with New York selling agents within the past week or two.

CORSETMAKERS MAY COMBINE.

Options on Manufacturing Concerns Are Secured—Some Opposition.

Options on nearly all of the corset manufacturing concerns in this country have been obtained by parties who have been at work for the last six months trying to form a trust to control that trade. The promoters of this project are outside of the trade, and they have found their task a difficult one for the reason that some of the largest corset manufacturers in the country have shown no interest in the scheme. These manufacturers gave options on their business only when the promoters of the trust offered a price too large to be refused.

No definite steps have as yet been taken to form a new general corporation, but it is expected that the matter will be disposed of one way or another very soon. Within the last few weeks encouraging progress has been made by the men having the enterprise in charge. It is proposed to organize a company which shall take over all the corset manufacturing plants available, together with valuable trade mark rights and patents. These properties are to be paid for chiefly in bonds and stocks of the united company. The plan on which the promoters of the proposed combination have been working contemplates the payment of the present value of the existing plants in actual operation and an additional sum for the good will of the business, the latter sum to be based on the estimated earnings of each manufacturer for a period of ten years from the formation of the trust.

The New England manufacturers of corsets are said to be indifferent to the formation of a trust, although willing to enter into any combination which will secure to each one the same proportion of benefit which they now enjoy. The New England interests in this industry are very large. There are in New Haven factories which employ in the aggregate from 10,000 to 12,000 girls. In Bridgeport there are other large factories and also in Worcester, Mass.

In the "trust" under consideration there are advantages claimed, which are disputed by individual manufacturers. It is urged that by a general combination of all the plants a great saving might be effected in three directions, viz., traveling expenses, office expenses, and advertising. The estimated saving in office expenses is 50 per cent.

FIGHTING A TRUST WITH LAW.

ANDERSON, Ind., Aug. 1.—The local Glassmakers' Assembly has decided to institute legal proceedings to prevent the window-glass companies of Indiana joining the proposed combine. Advantage is taken of an old section of the statute, which provides that in case any corporation shall depart from the purposes for which it was organized its charter may be forfeited and the concern placed in the hands of a receiver. The statute empowers the Prosecuting Attorney to bring this suit. The glass companies will furthermore be enjoined from entering the proposed window-glass trust which is now being organized under the laws of New Jersey.

The glass companies in this county which are made defendants in the proceedings are the Union, Victor, and Anderson Glass Works of Anderson, the Pendleton and Indiana Glass Companies of Pendleton, the Clyde of Frankton, and the Elwood Glass Company.

If the courts hold this section of the statute to be effective, there will be no need of any further legislation against trusts in Indiana. The window glass workmen believe that something will have to be done to break the power of the big window glass combination.

Panic in a Boarding House.

The boarders in Mrs. Mary Hughes's boarding house, at 246 West 24th Street, were routed from their beds yesterday morning by an alarm of fire. Siegfried Saenger, a boarder occupying an upper room, sat up late reading and smoking. He set fire to the lace curtain. He put the fire out quickly without alarming the household, but some one in the street below saw the blaze and turned in the alarm. The rattle of the engines then alarmed the inmates of the house. Men and women, regardless of appearances, left their beds and rushed out of the house. They were soon reassured, and quiet was soon restored. The loss is trifling.

Chicago Merchant Fails.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—Jacob W. Levy, a commission merchant at 150 Fifth Avenue, filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States District Court to-day with liabilities amounting to $88,170.03. Mr. Levy was a partner in the commission firm of Shoninger, Levy & Co., who failed in 1896. The principal creditors are Heyman & Alexander, Nottingham, England, $3,128.73; Klefe Freres, Paris, France, $5,425; Fannie M. Levy, Chicago, $8,088.32; Goldsmith Bros., Chicago, $6,235.22; Julius Speyer, Chicago, $5,000; Ernest Troy, Cincinnati, Ohio, $3,127.50; D. L. Heinsheimer, Glenwood, Iowa, $3,167; Mills County National Bank, Glenwood, Iowa, $8,076.40.

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Clothing, Hats, Shoes, Furnishings.
Everything for Men's Attire.
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An Old Nurse for Children.
MRS. WINSLOW'S
SOOTHING SYRUP
for children teething should always be used for children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

FIGHTING LAND SYSTEM.

Chicago Title and Trust Companies Refuse Abstracts on Titles.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—According to Examiner Sheedon, the Chicago Title and Trust Company, the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, and the Security Title and Land Company are waging a bitter war against the Torrens system of registering and transferring titles. He claims that the officials of the three companies are not only doing all that they can to cripple the new law, but that they are enlisting in the fight lawyers and loan agents who are interested in real estate and its transfer.

Their animosity is demonstrated here today by the fact that they refuse abstracts on titles furnished under the Torrens system, and also refuse to issue abstracts or grant insurance policies on titles when an application has been made for certificates under the new system.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—G. L. Peabody, Boston; Capt. Alfred L. Wheeler, Royal Army.

ASTOR—Henry Watterson, Jr., United States Army; E. W. Jordan, Honolulu.

EMPIRE—E. C. Moulton, St. Louis; E. R. Turley, Memphis; E. G. McCreally, Augusta, Ga.

EVERETT—Prof. Franklin Carter, Williams College.

FIFTH AVENUE—MacGrane Cox, Southfield, N. Y.; Dr. Alex. de Marconay, Limon, Costa Rica; W. Knapp, Nicaragua; F. Wieting, Costa Rica.

GILSEY—James P. Congers, Bermuda; A. S. Caldwell, Memphis; Gen. Lew. Wallace, Indiana; M. Lackwood, Bermuda.

GRAND—John Richmond, Covington, Ky.; William W. Chamberlain, Norfolk.

HOFFMAN—Euclid Martin, Omaha; D. C. Hemingway, Covington, Ky.; M. A. Devitt, Chicago; Theodore F. Davidson, Lieutenant Governor of North Carolina.

HOLLAND—James C. Calwell, Birmingham, Ala.; J. Marsden, Honolulu; Hjalmer Jensen, Savannah.

MANHATTAN—Col. O. H. Grant, Washington; Maurice Talbot, Berlin; S. Okamatsu, Tokio, Japan.

MURRAY HILL—Senator Orville H. Platt, Connecticut; Major J. W. Hinkley, Poughkeepsie.

NETHERLAND—G. Z. Whiting, New Orleans; Dr. P. Foerster, Breslau, Germany.

PARK AVENUE—C. W. Foster, United States Army.

SAVOY.—L. Reicherbach, St. Gall, Switzerland.

WALDORF—W. Watanabe and H. Tanikawa, Tokio, Japan; Julian Cendoya, Santiago de Cuba; Edward P. Milne, Edinburgh, Scotland; Dr. Thomas D. Hogg, Raleigh, N. C.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; R. A. Parrott, millinery; 2 Walker Street.

Alms & Doepke Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; E. P. Bennett, ribbons and trimmings; 56 Worth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; C. D. Saunders, millinery; 57 White Street.

Brandeis, J. L., & Sons, Omaha, Neb.; E. Brandies, furnishing goods; 328 Church Street; Hoffman House.

Chapman, T. A., Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; B. V. Segar, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.

Cartwright & Washer, Portland, Ind.; C. F. Headington, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Connell & Co., Scranton, Penn.; A. E. Connell, dry goods and notions; Hotel Imperial.

Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; J. A. Russell, cloaks and suits; 66 Grand Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; E. E. Atkinson, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street.

Doggett Dry Goods Co., Kansas City, Mo.; W. Van Wyck, hosiery; 2 Walker Street.

Dreyfuss, I., Pine Bluff, Ark., notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Rivers.

Frank, F., Gadsen, Ala.; dry goods; Hotel Vendome.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; G. C. Congdon, prints; 104 Worth Street; Murray H

SECRETARY ROOT IN CHARGE

War Department Formally Turned Over to Him Yesterday.

GEN. ALGER GONE TO DETROIT

Oath of Office Administered to Mr. Root in Presence of a Large Assembly—Mr. Alger's Leave-Taking.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Elihu Root took the oath of office as Secretary of War at 10:45 this morning. The ceremony occurred in the large office of the Secretary of War, in the presence of a large number of officers of the army in uniform and other employes and officials. The oath was administered by Judge Cole of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

Secretary Alger arrived at the War Department at 10:40, accompanied by Mr. Root, for whom he had called in his carriage. They went immediately to the Secretary's private office, where they met Secretaries Gage and Hitchcock, and were soon joined by Adjt. Gen. Corbin and Major Hopkins, the latter being the military secretary of Secretary Alger. A moment later Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn and Judge Cole entered the room, and the Judge was formally presented to the new Secretary. The commission, bearing date to-day, was in possession of Adjt. Gen. Corbin.

By this time all of the army officers on duty in the department had gathered in the main office, and Mr. Root and Secretary Alger and other members of the party entered the room. It was 10:45 when Mr. Root stood up and took the oath of office. Judge Cole then addressed him as "Mr. Secretary," and shook hands with him, offering his congratulations. Gen. Alger then advanced and shook his hand most cordially, and said with evident feeling:

"With all my heart I congratulate you and the Administration. You will find around you here men who will help in the arduous duties of your position. May God bless you and give you strength." Secretary Gage then stepped forward and congratulated Secretary Root. He was followed by Secretary Hitchcock, Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn, Gen. Corbin, and Chief Clerk Schofield.

Gen. Alger picked up the commission, signed by the President, and attested by the Secretary of State, appointing Mr. Root Secretary of War.

"Here is your commission," he said, with a smile, handing it to Mr. Root, "in which you lose your identity and become Mr. Secretary. I go back to become a sovereign citizen of the United States and become Mr. Alger."

"I sincerely wish it were the other way," said Mr. Root as he accepted the parchment.

Then the officers were presented to Secretary Root by Victor L. Mason, the confidential secretary of the Secretary of War. As soon as they were introduced they passed on and shook hands with Gen. Alger. Nearly all stopped to express their regrets upon his retirement and to wish him great success in the future. They also thanked him for his consideration and many acts of kindness and uniform courtesy during the time they had been associated with him.

Gen. Miles appeared with his staff in the full-dress uniform of the Major General commanding the army. He stopped to talk with Secretary Root for some time, longer than any of the others.

Following the presentation of the officers, the civilian officials and clerks of the department came in and shook hands with Secretary Root and said farewell to Gen. Alger. Secretary Gage, before leaving the room, went up to Gen. Alger and shook him cordially by the hand, bidding him good-bye. Gen. Alger left at 12:45 o'clock to-day for his home in Detroit.

The last official act of Secretary Alger was to sign a requisition for the allotment of $20,000 for transportation. Secretary Alger intended that his last act should be the signing of an order directing Major Charles Bird, Assistant Quartermaster, to accompany the transport Thomas to Manila when she was ready. He signed such an order, but the other paper was presented a few moments later.

Secretary Root did not perform any official duty to-day. As Gen. Alger is Secretary and will draw the salary for to-day, it was thought best to avoid any legal complications by having the business of the department transacted by Mr. Meiklejohn, as Acting Secretary.

GEN. ALGER'S LAST STATEMENT

Chapter II. in His Serial Defense Much Criticised—Considers Himself an Ill-Used Man.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Secretary Alger's parting statement to the public has already been the subject of criticism because of his failure to reply to a number of the principal points made against him. The statement deals almost entirely with the question of appointments, and leaves untouched the beef scandal, the mismanagement of the camps, the state of affairs which brought forth the round robin from Santiago, and the other counts in the indictment against Algerism. It is likely, however, that Mr. Alger will reply to the other charges in time. It is reported that he intends to issue his defense piecemeal, as a sort of serial story.

The first chapter was his statement a few days ago, in which he claimed the credit for the scheme of sending the Santiago prisoners back to Spain. This Alger regarded as a good preface to his serial defense. His statement to the public on the subject of appointments was Chapter II. Before he gets through, unless he changes his present plans, those who are criticising him for not talking enough will be fully satisfied. Nor will Mr Alger be daunted by the replies which will be made to his installments. Chapter I., dealing with the Spanish prisoners, was promptly met by a publication of the fact that the scheme originated with another man, and was in the President's hands three days before he talked it over with the Secretary. This did not deter the Secretary from proceeding calmly with the preparation of Chapter II. The later chapters, dealing with various subjects, from Eagan to beef, which have been under discussion in the newspapers for the past year, are expected from Mr. Alger's pen as the Michigan Senatorial contest approaches the climax.

Gov. Pingree and Mr. Alger's supporters intend to advertise him as the martyr candidate, and as there never has been any question of Mr. Alger's popularity in Michigan, it is likely that sympathy for him can be made to do good political work. Mr. Alger may not be a party to this method of campaigning himself, but the "to-be-continued" defense which he is issuing is expected to be of material assistance to him in his State.

Mr. Alger unquestionably considers himself an ill-used man, and he is glad to let the public know his side of the case. It was remarked when he turned over his portfolio to Mr. Root to-day that he seemed in a cheerful and happy frame of mind. He did not want to be "under fire," as he called it, but to him there is one redeeming feature about his fall, in that he can at last relieve his mind. He now has an opportunity to convince the people that he is the ill-used man he believes himself to be.

LONDON TIMES ON MR. ALGER.

Says His Reply Did Not Answer Charges Made in Newspapers.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The Times this morning makes no reference to ex-Secretary of War Alger, except in a New York dispatch, commenting upon his apology, and pointing out that the charges preferred against Gen. Alger by many respectable American journals—some of which were repeated in The Times—were made for many months, and have never been answered and are not answered now.

SENATOR BEVERIDGE ALL RIGHT.

Consul at Nagasaki So Cables to the State Department.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The State Department has succeeded in locating Senator Beveridge of Indiana, about whose whereabouts some anxiety was felt by his friends. A cablegram to Consul Harris at Nagasaki elicited the following reply, received this morning:

"Beveridge all right."

The Senator was a passenger on the steamship Empress of India and was detained in quarantine at Nagasaki.

EIGHT-HOUR LAW CONSTRUED.

Navy Department Ruling Says Men May Work Longer Only in Case of Extraordinary Emergency.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The Navy Department has rendered a decision construing the eight-hour law that will be of importance to all labor interests, as well as to Government contractors. The Commandant of the Washington Navy Yard recently asked authority from the department to permit the contractor, who is building the new gunships in the yard, to employ his workmen ten hours per day. In support of this application it was stated that during the progress of the work the operation of the machinery was to be stopped and the floor was being damaged by exposure to rains.

The Judge Advocate General's Department has pointed out that the law permits the employment of workmen on Government works for more than eight hours per day "only in case of extraordinary emergency," and then lays down a new doctrine in the construction of this law as follows:

"Inasmuch as the conditions reported are such as must have been foreseen when the contract was made, and are such as necessarily exist to a greater or less degree whenever work of the character referred to is in progress, the department is of the opinion that the case cannot be regarded as one of extraordinary emergency.

"In cases of this character it would appear that if the public property cannot be sufficiently protected from damage otherwise, the proper remedy would be to employ a force of men in relays by which means the work could be expedited much more effectively."

REPORTS ON ITALIAN LYNCHINGS

They Are Said to Show that Four of the Victims Were Not Americans.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The international phase of the lynching of Italians in Louisiana has assumed a more serious aspect, as a result of several official reports received here. These show that the Italian officials on the scene believe that four out of the five men lynched were Italian citizens in the fullest sense. While the reports are not final, the Italian authorities believe that they will be borne out by the inquiries now in progress. In order to remove all possible doubt, Marquis Romano of the Italian Embassy has gone to Louisiana. He has been commissioned as Consul to New Orleans, owing to the absence of the Consul on leave, and in that capacity he will go to Tallulah and make a careful investigation.

The Italian authorities have also taken note of the statement attributed to Dr. Hodges, whose assault led up to the lynching. According to this, after the attack he walked away, indicating that the offense was not of a character to warrant the lynching of five persons.

NO SOUTH AMERICAN ALLIANCE.

A Diplomat Says No Opposition to the United States Exists.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The renewal of the report, this time from Rome, that South and Central American countries are forming an alliance to offset the American tendency toward expansion and imperialism, excites only derision in the diplomatic circles of the Southern Republics. One of the best posted of these officials said to-day:

"There has been no such movement, so far as I can learn from letters and reports from many quarters in South and Central America, and from constant association with representatives from those countries. These show the utmost cordiality toward the United States, and some of the countries mentioned as taking part in an alliance, have recently given strong expressions favorable to the United States. The Argentine Republic is said to be a prime mover in the plan, but the President of Argentina, in his recent message to Congress, paid a glowing tribute to 'Our Friend and Neighbor, the Great Republic of the North.'

"No administration in any Southern republic could stand long on a policy of opposing this country, and as a matter of fact no responsible official has ever proposed such a movement."

MR. GAGE'S CHANGE OF FRONT.

The Secretary Explains His Attitude on the Baltimore Cases.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1. — Secretary Gage's change of front in the Baltimore civil service case is explained in a letter he sent to Collector Stone of that city, advising him that the defiant officials in his office should yield to the Civil Service Commission and submit to examination. He says in part: "Referring to our conversation on Saturday last relative to the proposed examination by the Civil Service Commission of Deputy Collector A. L. Dryden and Cashier C. S Montell, I beg to say that since then I have looked into the matter and find that the impression which I then had that the commission was proposing to hold the examination under some supposed authority contained in the amendments to the civil service rules, approved May 29, 1899, was incorrect. The positions to which Dryden and Montell were apointed were at the time of their appointment excepted from competitive examination, but were subject to a non-competitive examination, which should properly have been taken before the oath of office was administered, but was not. There are many other similar cases scattered over the country.

Mr. Gage then reminds the Collector that he was notified when the two men were appointed that they were subject to non-competitive examination. "Why the examinations have not been held sooner," he concludes, "is a matter for the civil service to explain, but the examinations themselves were required by a rule which was then and is still in force, and compliance with which I have no authority to waive."

THE GAGE-McANENY LETTERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you permit me to correct an erroneous impression that I fear has been given by your Washington correspondent in his references to my recent letters to the Secretary of the Treasury?

The statements of Mr. Gage concerning the Civil Service Reform League's review of the changes in the civil service rules, although containing charges of false representation, were made without previous communication with the league in a public interview. Necessarily, the reply was also made publicly, the "open letter" being adopted as the most convenient form. This was published in full on July 12 in newspapers circulating in Washington and elsewhere. It was printed also in a pamphlet, a copy of which was sent to Mr. Gage later. This was not, however, "after a response to the newspaper publication had been drawn forth," but a day before the response appeared.

Mr. Gage, in replying, followed the same course. His letter was published on the 16th. We received it later. My second letter, in turn, was mailed to him on the date of its publication yesterday, and no doubt is at present in his hands. Though I regret that the original letter was not in fact sent to Mr. Gage directly, there has been, I think, no breach of the amenities of public correspondence on either side.

GEORGE McANENY.

New York, Aug. 1, 1899.

Newark Takes Action on Water Supply

NEWARK, Aug. 1.—The Newark Board of Works to-day adopted a lengthy resolution recommended by its Water Committee, which is intended to place the City of Newark in a position to enforce its demand for the Canistear reservoir and watershed. The City Counsel is directed in the resolution to notify the East Jersey Water Company and the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company that unless certain work is done they will be prosecuted. The resolution sets forth just what is to be done, and if its provisions are carried out the reservoir will be built.

A Serious Fire at Schuylerville.

SARATOGA, Aug. 1.—A serious fire is in progress late to-night at Schuylerville, Saratoga County. Edward Chubb's barn, including hay press and machinery, and the adjoining buildings; several Fitchburg Railway cars loaded with paper, and two loaded with coal, are in flames, and the Fitchburg Depot is threatened. The fire was still spreading at 11 o'clock to-night. Up to that time the loss was estimated at more than $50,000.

Missing Man's Body in the River.

SARATOGA, Aug. 1.—William Darnstedt, a prominent citizen of Park's Ferry, near Glens Falls, was reported missing last night. His remains were found in Upper Hudson River, near that place, this afternoon. The Coroner is investigating.

BOYCOTT IN CLEVELAND

Sick Men Refused Medicine and Physicians' Aid Forbidden.

A PLAN TO FEED THE TROOPS

Penalties for Riding on the Forbidden Street Cars—A Demand Made on Senator Hanna.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug 1.—This is the sixteenth day of the street car strike in this city and apparently it is no nearer a settlement now than when it began. The boycott movement, which began in connection with the strike, has spread so rapidly that it has now reached the big down-town wholesale and department stores. In many cases the proprietors of these establishments have requested their employes not to ride on the Big Consolidated cars. In some instances, however, the merchants have flatly refused to take part in the boycott, and declare they will have nothing to do with it, no matter what the result may be.

Adjt. Gen. Axline said to-night that he had found a way to smash the boycott, so far as it affected the troops. Every day since the soldiers arrived they have been subjected to petty annoyances because of the refusal of merchants to sell them necessary supplies. Gen. Axline pointed out the other day that these merchants could be prosecuted under the civil rights law, which requires all keepers of inns, restaurants, and places of public amusement and accommodation to serve all people alike. To-night Gen. Axline declared that if any more complaints of discrimination against soldiers came to him he would appoint a Judge Advocate General to proceed against the merchants and thus seek to bring them to terms.

A prominent physician to-night gave an instance of the way in which the boycott is enforced. He says that he was called to see a little girl who was dying. He was met by two men, who told him he had better not attend the child, as its father was a "scab." He replied that they ought to serve notice of the boycott on the Almighty, and inform him that they would not go to heaven, for the child would be there in a short time.

Last night a man was refused medicine at two drug stores, even though he was in a critical condition, simply because he had ridden on a Big Consolidated car. The man who was boycotted says that one of the druggists who refused him medicine was recently saved by him from prosecution for damages for selling poison to be used for a criminal purpose, and that he afterward indorsed the druggist's notes for a considerable amount. He made the statement to show that the druggist was under obligations to him and should have been glad to accommodate him by filling the prescription.

Ohio has no specific statute covering boycotting or conspiracy, and it has been questioned whether the boycotters could be reached. Judge E. T. Hamilton, who stands practically at the head of the Cleveland bar, said to-night that it would be impossible to collect damages from boycotters. "Boycotting is, however, a crime," he said, "under the common law covering conspiracy, and any person who is refused goods by a merchant can cause the arrest both of the person who asked that the person be boycotted and also of the merchant who refused to sell goods for conspiracy."

The Big Consolidated officials to-day state that every line in the city is in full operation, and on the more important lines the regular schedule is being maintained. The cars running down town on the Euclid and Cedar Avenue lines were fairly well filled this morning. On the other twelve lines in the Big Consolidated system, however, they were comparatively empty at an hour when they are usually crowded.

Late last night some unknown persons pushed an electric freight car loaded with ties from a switch on Mayfield Heights, just east of the city, on to the main track and down the long, steep grade on Euclid Avenue. Half way down the incline it collided with an up-bound car with terrific force. Both cars were badly wrecked. Two passengers were on the up-bound car. Strange to say, neither they nor the crew were injured beyond a severe shaking up.

There seems to be a disposition to stir up trouble among the employes of the Little Consolidated Company. More than half of them have been initiated into the union of the former employes of the Big Consolidated, and a dispatch has been sent to Senator M. A. Hanna, who is in France, asking him if he, as President of the Little Consolidated Company, will recognize the union. No answer has as yet been received from him.

The striking linemen and electricians of the Cuyahoga Telephone Company announced to-day that more than 500 telephone men engaged in construction work in various parts of the State for the United States Telephone Company are now out on strike. The local men struck out of sympathy with the Big Consolidated Street Railway employes. Henry A. Everett, President of the last-named company, is largely interested in the Cuyahoga Telephone Company, as well as in the United States Telephone Company. It is said that organizers are being sent to Pennsylvania and Indiana in order to induce the men employed by the United States Company in these States to strike.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, Aug. 1.—Late last night sympathizers with the Cleveland street railway strikers began making attempts to wreck the cars of the Sandusky and Interurban line here. Large stones were placed on the track, stakes were driven between the rails, and pieces of plank spiked across the track so as to throw the cars off if possible. As soon as the plot to derail the cars was discovered, a detachment of police was sent to guard the line. The Sandusky and Interurban line is controlled by President Henry A. Everett of the Big Consolidated Company at Cleveland. No material damage has been done.

CHICAGO BRICKMAKERS' STRIKE.

Non-Union Workmen Join Strikers, Completely Shutting Off Supply.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—The situation in the brickmakers' strike assumed a new aspect during the morning, when it was reported at labor headquarters that all the non-union men who have remained at work on the north side, while those on the south side were striking, had at last agreed to join the strike, thus completely shutting off the supply of brick, both union and non-union products.

Charles Hank, business agent of the Brickmakers' Alliance, which has been making war on north side brick manufacturers since the middle of last week, reported to Secretary Lillien that these 950 men had refused to go to work when the whistles blew this morning. The following yards, he said, were affected: William Bach & Sons, Wolff & Blaul, Weckler Brick Company, John F. Becker & Co., Reimer, La Bahn & Kuester, F. M. Zapel, Jr., Henry J. Lutter, J. Hundreiser & Co., C. Roeske & Co., Kuesler & Thurow, B. F. Weber, Jefferson Brick Company, and Evanston Brick Company. At the Weckler yards most of the men had struck, and, as a consequence, work was shut down. The yards of Reimer, La Bahn & Kuester had shut down, it was admitted, but the reason assigned was that it was too wet to work on account of the rain.

Mr. Bowman, Chairman of the contractors and strikers' joint press committee, said that if the report that the north side workmen had joined the strikers was true it would have the effect of "bringing the whole business to a focus in the near future."

PECULIAR STRIKE IN MILWAUKEE.

Union Against Union—A Question of Using Men as Laborers.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 1.—A peculiar strike occurred here this morning. It was not for increased wages or shorter hours or against the employment of non-union men, but because some union plasterers objected to certain union men doing work for which they thought other union men should be employed.

The plasterers were engaged in making extensive repairs on the Court House, and the strikers employed by one concern objected to men of another concern doing the work of laborers, although they were union men. The latter concern professed willingness to employ union laborers on the work, but said that no men were to be had and that they would employ any union men the objectors might send to them. Meanwhile they were anxious to push the work and their union men were doing the work of the laborers. The strikers insisted that this should not be done, and walked out, and the controversy is now being considered by the respective unions.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Victory for the Reorganization Committee of the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf Railway.

An application made on behalf of William N. Miller, suing on behalf of himself and other stockholders of the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf Railway Company, against Grenville M. Dodge and others, for an injunction to restrain the carrying out of certain plans of reorganization by the defendants, as a committee of bondholders of the railroad company, was yesterday denied by Justice Beekman in Supreme Court, Special Term. After the appointment of a receiver of the company, on its becoming insolvent through default in payment of interest on its consolidated mortgage bonds, certain of the bondholders entered into an agreement in September, 1897, for effecting a reorganization, and a committee was appointed, of which Mr. Dodge, George M. Pullman, J. Kennedy Tod, Oliver Ames, Harry Walters, Henry Levis, and Uriah Hermann were members.

Mr. Miller, as stockholder, claims the right of participation in the reorganization, founded upon the agreement drawn up by the committee. By this agreement the bondholders desiring to become parties might do so by depositing their securities with the committee, each depositor to become bound by the agreement as fully as if he had signed it. No status was given to the depositing stockholders, vesting them with any control over the committee in the plan of reorganization. There was no promise or obligation assumed that this plan should make any provision for the stockholders, though they were asked to participate in it.

Justice Beekman says he is unable to perceive what authority there is in the Court, either to require the committee to make a new plan, or to modify the one adopted, in any particular. It might be that the recognition given in the plan to the old stock was slight and of little value; but then it was to be remembered that the value of such stock was little more than nominal. That at least 97 per cent. of the old stockholders had given their adhesion to the plan, was perhaps the best evidence, Justice Beekman said, that the provision made for them was not unreasonable. At any rate, the plaintiff was in no situation to ask the Court for the relief he sought.

READING RAILWAY CHANGES.

Old Men Retire from the Staff and New Men Are Appointed.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., Aug. 1.—A number of important changes in the official staff of the Reading Railway Company took place to-day. O. S. Doolittle, who has been Superintendent of the Reading and Columbia Division for the past two years, retired from the service. Previous to taking charge of the Reading and Columbia Division he was the General Storekeeper of the company in this city. He will engage in other business. W. G. Besler, who has been Superintendent of the St. Louis Division of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway for the last six years, has been appointed Superintendent of the main line division, with headquarters in this city. He is thirty-five years old, and is a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He takes the place of Alexander M Wilson, who returns to his former position as Superintendent of the Reading and Columbia Division. John H. Frech, formerly Train Master of the Reading Division, with headquarters in this city, but who was made Assistant Superintendent in Philadelphia some years ago, comes to Reading. He will have his office here, and will assist Mr. Besler. L. B. Paxson, who has been Superintendent of Motive Power and Rolling Equipment for many years, retired, to become Consulting Mechanical Engineer. He will remain stationed in Reading. Mr. Paxson entered the service of the company in 1847. He is seventy-two years old, and has a National reputation. Mr. Paxson was succeeded by S. F. Prince, Jr., who is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, and previous to 1892 was in the service of the Reading as Mechanical Engineer, with headquarters at Reading. Since that time he has been in the service of the Long Island Railroad, first as Consulting Engineer and for the last six years as Superintendent of Motive Power and Equipment.

CENTRAL NEW YORK AND WESTERN.

Permission Granted to Build an Extension in Steuben County.

ALBANY, Aug. 1.—The State Board of Railroad Commissioners has granted the application of the Central New York and Northern Railroad Company for permission to build a steam road, which is to be an extension of the Central New York and Western Road. It will run from Perkinsville, Steuben County, and will connect with the West Shore Road at Macedonia. The new road is to be sixty miles long.

The application of the Central New York and Western Railroad Company for an increase of its capital stock from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000 was granted.

A certificate of consolidation of the Central New York and Western Railroad Company with the Central New York and Northern Railroad Company, forming the Central New York and Western Railroad Company, was filed to-day with the Secretary of State, with a capital stock of $3,500,000. The principal office is at 54 Wall Street, New York City. The Directors are Frank S. Smith of Angelica, Frederic H. Mollenhauer, Francis R. Pemberton, Lewis F. Wilson, Frederic H. Ridgeway, Frederic W. Frost, and Simeon M. Ayres of New York City; C. Walter Artz of Roselle, N. Y., and W. M. Clark of Wayland.

Train Service to Lake Hopatcong.

In line with the improved train service of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, General Passenger Agent T. W. Lee announced yesterday that Traffic Manager Caldwell, General Passenger Agent Lee, General Superintendent Russell, and other officials of the Lackawanna Railroad had just returned from Lake Hopatcong, where they had been in conference with many of the property holders and others financially interested with reference to systematic effort to make that lake one of the most popular inland Summer resorts about New York. The Hopatcong people stated what they considered necessary to bring the place to the fore. The Lackawanna people are considering plans for a train service that will make it possible for New Yorkers to live at the lake during the Summer without great inconvenience to themselves.

MOTHER POISONS HER CHILDREN.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 1.—Mrs. Mary Stevenson of 203 Clinton Street this afternoon poisoned her two children—Emma, aged three, and Ella, aged six—with morphine and took a dose of the drug herself. Both the girls are dead, and the mother is at Harper Hospital, with very small chances of surviving.

Mrs. Stevenson was in straitened circumstances, and despondency over this is supposed to have been her reason for killing her babies and attempting suicide. Her husband, who is a pattern maker, left her some time ago and went to Chicago to work. Since his departure she has been unsuccessfully trying to get work, meanwhile living at the home of her uncle.

Lockjaw Follows Trolley Accident.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 1.—Albert L. Drake, fifty years of age, died this afternoon in the Orange Memorial Hospital from lockjaw. About ten days ago he was knocked down by a trolley car and the fingers of his left hand crushed. At the hospital the doctors wished to amputate the fingers, but Drake refused to allow this. He leaves a wife and several grown children.

Cardinal Gibbons at Southampton.

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 1.—Cardinal Gibbons, accompanied by Bishop Foley of Detroit, arrived here this evening. They were met at the station by Father Kirby of this place, and were driven to his residence, where they will stay while here. The Cardinal comes for rest and vacation. This is the third Summer he has visited Southampton to rest.

New Yorker Aids Andover Gymnasium.

ANDOVER, Mass., Aug. 1.—Announcement is made that money for the new gymnasium at Phillips-Andover Academy, $50,000, has been raised. C. D. Borden of New York, class of 1860, gave $20,000.

Many Drowned in Cook's Inlet.

NORTH BALTIMORE, Ohio, Aug. 1.—Advices have been received here of the drowning at Cook's Inlet, in the Klondike, of Dr. A. L. Lee and Gideon Kratzer of this city, together with twenty others. The news was limited to the bare announcement, without details.

NOVEL FEATURE IN STRIKES

Employers' Association Fined $10,000 by a Trades Union.

GAVE UP AFTER A LONG FIGHT

The New York Stone Trade Association Tried to Kill the Journeymen Stone Cutters' Society.

A novel feature in strikes this year is the imposition of fines aggregating $10,000 by a trades union on an employers' association for undertaking to break it up, the union organizing another in its place. It was not an outright stand and deliver piece of business, but it was the carrying out of a vendetta by the Journeymen Stonecutters' Society against the New York Stone Trade Association, that had nearly succeeded in breaking it up. When it was thrown prone on the ground, however, it rose Antaeus-like with renewed strength, attacked the association, and has just won.

The struggle lasted an entire year and more. It was in June, 1898, when the freestone planers made a demand upon their employers for a reduction of the hours of labor from nine to eight hours per day, without any reduction of pay. The employers got together, refused to grant the demand, and the men struck. The employers had considerable supplies of rough dressed stone on hand and got along very well as long as that lasted. But when that was used up and the employers sought to fill the strikers' places with non-union men, the other men in the stone trade said they would not work with them.

This angered the employers and they organized a powerful defensive and offensive alliance and announced that they were going to manage their own affairs and not submit to any outside dictation. They were joined by the employers in the same trade all around New York, and invited workmen from other cities to come and work for them, and promised them ample protection and as steady work as they could give. The strikes that followed involved several other building trades whose members refused to handle stone planed by non-union men.

Many of the original strikers, however, weakened, and with these as a nucleus the employers formed another union under the name of Journeymen Stonecutters' Society No. 2. Other non-union men joined it, men of allied trades returned to work, and Society No. 1 became almost dismembered, and its men returned to work under old conditions. Those who did return to work were told that they must join Society No. 2, and the men said their leaders were blacklisted.

These and others stood by No. 1 secretly, and went quietly to work and brought back nearly all who were forced out. They allied themselves with the Building Trades Council, that never recognized Society No. 2, and a few weeks ago they demanded that none but members of Society No. 1 be employed on any buildings, and fixed the initiation fees to Society No. 1 at $40 for stonecutters, $30 for planers and sawyers, and $25 for laborers.

The employers, who had not been aware of the quiet and steady growth of Society No. 1 and of its affiliation with the Building Trades Council, offered fight, but when confronted with threats of general tie-ups and consequent delay of work and loss of money, came to terms. The men of Society No. 2, whom they had promised to stand by and give steady employment to, were unable to pay the heavy initiation fees, which altogether would have amounted to about $20,000, it was said.

A conference was held between the representatives of the New York Stone Trade Association and the Journeymen Stonecutters' Society No. 2 about two weeks ago, and the association men offered to pay the initiation fees of the men of No. 2 if they were reduced one-half. This the journeymen offered to accept, and yesterday afternoon the Executive Committee of the New York Stone Trade Association met at 241 Fifth Avenue and decided that the association would pay the amount of the fees providing Society No. 2 be amalgamated with No. 1.

President John R. Smith of the association said after the meeting, which was secret, that it was not definitely known what the amount was, although he did not deny that it was $10,000. Each member of the association, he said, will be taxed according to the amount given to the union, so that the men in whose yards there were no strikes will have to bear the burden with the others.

BOILERMAKERS QUIT WORK.

About 2,000 Go Out on Strike, and Sixteen of the Employers Meet the Men's Demands.

The union boilermakers and iron shipbuilders in New York and vicinity went out on strike yesterday morning in obedience to an order issued on Monday night. The men generally did not report for work at the various shops and yards, and many other workmen employed about those places were consequently thrown out of work. Nearly 2,000 boilermakers and iron shipbuilders, it was reported, went out, and the strike, it was said, involved about 3,000 other men.

At the Morse Iron Works, at the foot of Twenty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, the Superintendent said that some of the helpers came to work in the morning, but as no boilermakers had shown up there was no work for the others to do.

The strikers established their headquarters at 193 Bowery, under the direction of William M. Boyle. It was not long before several of the employers or their representatives began coming in and expressed their willingness to accede to the demands of the brotherhood. These were asked to sign an agreement with the brotherhood, after which their men were ordered to return to work.

Mr. Boyle reported at 6 o'clock that sixteen employers who employed about seven hundred men had signed the agreement. Among these were mentioned the firms of Hall & Hulbert of Brooklyn, James Gilray of Brooklyn, John McNeill of the Columbian Engineering Works, the Pioneer Iron Works, Reid & Duff of New York, M. F. Dunn of 23 West Street, New York; Andrews & Phelan of West Street, the Standard Oil Works of Brooklyn, Terry & Tittle of Brooklyn, P. Donoghue & Son of Wallabout Market, Brooklyn, and the Martin Iron Works in West Street, New York.

The demands of the brotherhood are eight hours a day on old work, nine hours on new work, and eight hours on Saturday on all work. Whenever work is done for the State or the Federal Government eight hours is to constitute a day's work. Mr. Boyle said he expected all the strikes would be won by to-morrow.

At Burlee's shipyards in Port Richmond, Staten Island, 600 men went out on strike, and the strikers said that the machinists employed there had promised to come out on a sympathetic strike to-day. Policemen were stationed at the yards, but the strikers were well behaved.

Steamboat Strikes Settled.

The strikes of firemen, oilers, and coal passers on the Stonington and Norwich Lines which took place on Monday afternoon for an advance of wages were compromised yesterday. The City of Lowell, on which the men went out on Monday afternoon, sailed at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. The steamers Rhode Island and Maine started on schedule time last evening.

Strike of Brooklyn Tailors Grows.

The strike of the Brownsville tailors in Brooklyn is spreading. A committee representing the Coat and Sack Makers' Union conferred with the leaders of the strikers yesterday, and decided to order a strike in their branch of the trade. The action of the coat and sack makers is expected to further cripple the shops, and the contractors, the strikers believe, will soon be forced to come to terms.

A Negro Lynched in Alabama.

GEORGIANA, Ala., Aug. 1.—Solomon Jones, a negro, was hanged by a mob near Forest, this county, for making an attack on a young white woman.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 1.—A charter was granted to-day to the Wenonah Coal and Mining Company of Michigan, with a capital of $100,000.

Advance order is required if you wish to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Satrday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement. —ADV

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STEAMBOAT SQUAD AT WORK.

Former Department of Police Duty Re-established, with Capt. Allaire in Command.

The re-establishment of the old Steamboat Squad of police, to be known as the Eighty-first Precinct, went into effect at 6 o'clock last evening, when Capt. Anthony Allaire, three Sergeants, three roundsmen, and 122 patrolmen—all picked men—assembled at their new quarters at Pier A, North River, ready for business. The men had gathered from various precincts scattered throughout the city, but more than two-third of the entire number had served on the old Steamboat Squad and were glad to get back to their former duty.

The Steamboat Squad is the last of the old police organizations to be re-established after being abolished under the administration of Mayor Strong. The old squad was organized in 1876, and did duty day and night until February, 1891, when the night force was done away with. On March 12, 1896, the entire squad was abolished by Chief Conlin and the men were scattered throughout the various precincts. The rehabilitated squad will have its headquarters in the Pier A Station House, formerly occupied by the Harbor Police under Capt. Smith, the latter body moving to its new quarters on the extreme outward end of Pier A. The Steamboat Squad will guard the river side of South and West Streets from Pier 50, at the foot of Gouverneur Slip, East River, around the Battery and up the North River to the foot of Thirtieth Street.

The members of the Steamboat Squad will try to be indifferent to whatever turmoil and strife may occur on the land side of the two streets named, but will pay particular attention to piers. Their chief prey will be wharf rats and would-be suicides who seek watery graves. Every member of the squad will keep odd pieces of rope stowed away in convenient nooks and crannies ready for use, and all will keep in practice for high diving. Every incoming passenger steamer will find some of these men at the pier to curb the crowds. The men will also deal with striking longshoremen when there are any. But withal the assignment is looked upon by policemen as a "soft thing."

CONDITION OF SAVINGS BANKS.

ALBANY, Aug. 1.—Superintendent F. D. Kilburn of the State Banking Department to-day prepared a statement showing the condition of the savings banks of the State on July 1 last. The total resources of these institutions are now almost a billion dollars and the amount deposited represents nearly two million separate accounts. The statements is as follows:

Total resources	$968,977,829
Due depositors	858,443,277
Other liabilities	394,105
Surplus	110,140,445
Number of open accounts	1,930,344
Amount deposited during the year	248,974,199
Amount withdrawn	206,222,700
Interest credited	28,485,173
Expenses of banks	1,255,536

Clubhouse for Irish Athletes.

The plans for the projected $25,000 clubhouse of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association at Gaelic Park, Laurel Hill, near Calvary Cemetery, Queens County, were completed yesterday. Ground will be broken next week. The site upon which the new building will be erected embraces nine acres of land and the members intend to make the two national Gaelic sports, fotball and burley, popular pastimes in this city and vicinity.

Bicyclists Get Married.

BELLEVILLE, N. J., Aug. 1.—Miss Lillian May Jones of 74 James Street, Newark, and Edward Cook Holmes of Summit, came to this town last night for a bicycle ride and were married by the Rev. W. N. Connor, pastor of the Reformed Church. Nellie and George Woodruff were the witnesses. The couple asked the minister to keep the marriage secret.

Speaker of Canadian House.

OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 1.—Thomas Bain, Liberal member for Wentworth, was elected to-day Speaker of the House of Commons, to succeed Sir James Edgar, deceased.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises—4:57	Sun sets... 7:15	Moon rises...	1:18

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook... 4:24	Gov. Isl'd... 5:14	H. Gate... 7:10
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook... 4:44	Gov. Isl'd... 5:25	H. Gate... 7:21

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) AUG. 2.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alliance, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Ardandhu, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Britannic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Chicago City, Bristol	.....	.....
Massilia, Naples	.....	.....
New York, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
San Marcos, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seneca, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Southwark, Antwerp	..... 10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, AUG. 3.

Kaffir Prince, La Plata	.....	.....
Countries	2:00 P. M.	
Koenigin Luise, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Santiago, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Trojan Prince, Naples	.....	.....

FRIDAY, AUG. 4.

Iroquois, Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Origen, Kingston	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Rio Jun

The Wanamaker Store.

The Furniture Sale

Especially of Bureaus

YESTERDAY, chiffoniers,—a mention of ten styles among 250. To-day, bureaus,—a mention of 12 styles among 100. Never was detail more truthfully to be called "suggestions." The immensity of this collection could not be better indicated than by the very futility of our efforts at detailing.

Prospective purchasers of bureaus, however, will find plenty of food for economic reflection in the list that follows, small as it is in comparison with the huge facts it hints of. The savings are actual; are based on present standard figures, or (better yet) on our own last figures, which were much below the current prices, owing to the recent sharp advance in furniture cost.

$6, were $10.50 — Mahogany finished bureaus; top 21x42 in.; 2 large and 2 small drawers in base; serpentine front, bevel plate mirror, cast brass trimmings.

$11, were $15—Ash bureaus, golden finish; top 20x40 in.; 3 large drawers in base, fine oval plate mirror; carved top, cast brass trimmings.

$12, were $16—Golden oak bureaus; top 22x40 in.; 3 large drawers in base, top drawer swell front, oval bevel plate mirror; cast brass trimmings.

$15, were $22 — Curly birch bureaus; top 22x44 in.; 2 large and 2 small drawers in base, fancy shaped bevel plate mirror; cast brass trimmings.

$17, were $25—Mahogany bureaus; fancy top, 21x42 in.; 2 large and 2 small drawers in base; full swell front, fancy shaped bevel plate mirror, cast brass trimmings.

$20, were $30—Curly birch bureaus; fancy shaped top, 21x42 in.; 3 large drawers in base, swell front; fancy shaped bevel plate mirror; cast brass trimmings.

$23, were $35—Quartered oak cheval dressing case; antique finish; 42x15 in.; 3 small drawers and hat box in base; best quality bevel plate mirror.

$27, were $40—Curly birch bureaus, fancy shaped top, 22x44 in.; 2 large and 2 small drawers in base; serpentine front; fancy shaped bevel plate mirror; cast brass trimmings.

$29, were $42.50—Curly birch bureaus, top 22x44 in.; 2 large and 2 small drawers in base; full swell front; fancy shaped bevel plate mirror; cast brass trimmings.

$30, were 39—Solid mahogany bureaus; top 21x48 in.; 2 large and 2 small drawers in base; fancy shaped bevel plate mirror.

$30, were $48—Mohogany bureaus; fancy shaped top, 22x44 in.; 1 large and 3 small drawers in base; full swell front; oval bevel plate mirror; cast brass trimmings.

The Selling of Carpets

A little more than twenty thousand yards of carpets went on sale yesterday at straight reductions of a third to almost a half. A little more than twelve thousand yards remains for your choosing this morning. The saving in the carpeting of an average room will be from seven to seventy dollars during the continuance of this sale. You may judge from the above how long you can afford to wait. While they last:—

$2.50 Wilton Carpets for $1.45 yd.
$1 Velvet Carpets for 75c. yd.
$1 Brussels Carpets for 82½c. yd.
$1.35 Axminster Carpets for 95c. yd.
75c. Tapestry Carpets for 55c. yd.
70c. Tapestry Carpets for 50c. yd.
$1.35 Velvet Carpets for 95c. yd.
$1.35 Brussels Carpets for 95c. yd.
$2 Axminster Carpets for $1.45 yd.
$1 Axminster Carpets for 75c. yd.
60c. Tapestry Carpets for 40c. yd.
70c. Ingrain Carpets for 50c. yd.

Crash Suiting and Flannelette A novel suiting, strong, serviceable crash in three handsome color mixtures,—white with green, cadet blue or garnet. Skirts of it—5 or 6 yards make one—are distinguished.

6c. a Yard

And Flannelette, an all-cotton fabric that looks and feels like best wash flannel and is vastly cooler. 56 patterns; Summery plaids, stripes and checks. For negligee shirt waists, children's dresses or night robes, unexcelled. Price

8c. a Yard

Fourth avenue.

Chic Jackets Reduced Changeful Summer has made light wraps vital for comfort. Unchanging good taste and careful workmanship have made light wraps like ours. Novel styles, the newest colors, elegance and appropriateness for all occasions. And unsparingly reduced,—look:

$7.50—Etons, blazers, and fly-front jackets, broadcloth; serge lined; values up to $22.
$10—A rich assortment, broadcloths, tan, black, gray; many imported; prettily trimmed; all richly lined, values up to $35.
$15—Best styles, many imported, handsome cloths, tan and black, many elaborately trimmed; values up to $37.50.

Second Floor, Broadway.

Silk Waists Reduced The styles of the moment in handsome taffetas. Solid colors, light or dark; black polka dots on white; and a few fancy striped designs. Prizes worth seizing at their original prices, $6 to $9. Exceptional now at $5 each.

White Shirt Waists Lawns in every style that is pretty. Trimmed in lace or embroidery, plaited or plain. For all tastes; a bewildering assortment. Arranged in sizes to facilitate selection. Prices from 65c. to $6.50; moderate, every one.

House-dresses $1 Shapely, neat, pretty frocks for maids and waitresses. Percales in fancy stripes or plain, delicate solid colors. White lawns, with plain full fronts or trimmings of novel braid. A small lot of broken sizes—that brings prices from $1.75 and $2 to $1 each.

Night Gowns 38c Recall the recent effect of a similar offer. Wisdom profits by experience. For a very little while:

White muslin gowns in two styles. High neck with yoke, clusters of plaits and rows of insertion; or Empire neck, with embroidery shield and ruffle-trimmed sleeves and sailor collar. 38c. each.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

White Lawn Aprons 100 dozen, in the new Fall styles, — here a little ahead of time. Pretty and inexpensive. 25c. each.

Broadway.

Trimmed Millinery $2 and $3 August bouquets. Radiant, tasteful, flower-decked, cool, light sailor hats and leghorns, blooming in sheer liberty silk, fluttering in wings.

At $2—Short black sailors, white or colored; black or white leghorns, fancy straws, variously trimmed.
At $2—Natty short black sailors, with smart, Summery trimmings.

Second Floor, Tenth street.

Mattresses, Bolsters, Pillows and Springs Comfort the object and achievement. That main ideal reached, another is striven for,—Lowest Prices. These reductions on best quality bed-fittings will attest that we have attained it:

MATTRESSES
$9.50—40 lbs.; good black hair; full size; one or two parts; were $12.
$11—40 lbs.; best black hair; one or two parts; were $14.
$14—40 lbs.; best black mixed hair; one or two parts; were $18.
PILLOWS
$1.25—Of selected feathers from live geese; 20x30 in.; 2½ lbs.; were $1.50.
$1.75—Of selected feathers from live geese; 20x30 in.; 2½ lbs.; were $2.15.
BOLSTERS
$2.50—Of selected feathers from live geese; 20x50 in.; were $3.
$3.50—Extra selected feathers from live geese; 5 lbs.; were $4.25.
SPRINGS
$4.25—Woven wire; were $5.
$5.50—Rabbit-edge or single border box springs; full size; were $10.

Fourth floor.

Men's Clothing All this about seasonable wearing apparel. Long weeks yet to come of uncomfortably warm days. Chances to buy appropriate clothing so cheaply as are here offered will be far from frequent. Cheap originally—now reduced in this fashion:

$10—A lot of fancy cheviot sack suits, mostly large sizes, that were good sellers at $15 and $18.
$15—A lot of suits of fancy cheviots and neat worsteds, that were ready sellers at $18, $20, $22.
$8.50—Serge suits in black and blue; $10, $12, and $15 kinds.
$4—Men's linen homespun sack suits; the kind that lasts for three Summers; cool and stylish; $10 would be a fair price. Extra trousers of same goods, $1.50 each.
$1.50—Men's linen crash bicycle trousers; riding breeches shape.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Bicycle Sundries There is no pleasure in even the best bicycle when the adjuncts cause inconvenience. We supply outfits you can be sure of, each first in its class. And at prices like these:

$2.50 pair—Tirer, a special lot, 1⅝x28; single tube, no guarantee.
Gas Lamps—$1.75 for Calcium King; was $3.50; $2.50 for Majestic; $2.25 for 20th Century; $1.85 for Banner.
Oil Lamps—$1.18 for Banner; $1.35 for 20th Century; $1.30 Miller; $2.50 Search-light; $2.70 Neverout.
Saddles—75c. for Messenger; $1 for Wanamaker; $1.50 for London; $2, $2.25 and $2.50 for Bunn.
Bicycle Watches—75c., $1, $1.25.
Toe Clips—8c. for rubber covered; 25c. for Roller, 30c. and 35c. for Stirrup; 35c. for Sager.
Bells—20c. up to 75c.; Foot Pumps, 40c. to 75c.
Cleveland Blue—5c.; Graphite, 3c. to 10c.
Luggage Carriers—25c. to 90c.
McR. Bicycle Stands—75c.

Basement.

The Toilet August heat defied. Accessories that truly refresh and invigorate. Thus easily obtained:

Queen Mary Eau de Cologne; 4 oz.; sprinkler top; 40c. bottle; 8 oz., 75c. bottle.
Violet, Golf and Dairy Queen Toilet Soaps; 3 cakes in box, 10c.
Transparent Glycerine Soap; ½ lb. bar, 8c.
"Lavarine" to make hard water soft, 25c. a bottle.

Tenth street.

Notions Life is too short for petty inconveniences. Means are so easy to guard against them. This way—a list for ready reference, with prices for your advantage:

Silk Faced Garter Elastic, 4c. a length.
Mourning Pins, 2c. a box.
Black Sewing Silk, 100-yds.; 5c. a spool.
English Pins, 3c. paper; Shoe Button Kits, 2c. each.
Hair Pins, 1c. pack; 10c. doz. papers.
Shoe Needle and Thread (bundle of 10), 3c.
Tubular Shoe Laces 4-4, 5-4; 4c. a doz.
Pattern Tracers, 2c. each.
Spring Hooks and Eyes, 1c. card.
Glace Finish Thread, 200 yds.; 5c. spool.
Darning Cotton, 6c. a doz. cards.
Cotton Tape, 1c. roll; Pins 1c. a paper.
Pique Braid, 6 yd. piece, 15c.
Trimmed Pin Cushions, 25c. each.
Tape Measures, 60 in., 2c. each.
Pin Blocks, assorted colors, 4c. each.
Cotton Corset Laces, 3c. doz.
Gold Eyed Needles, 1c. paper.
Linen Finish Thread, 100 yds., 3c. spool.
Corset Clasps, 1 in. back, 3c.

Notion Store, Tenth St.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts., N. Y.

THE BATTLE AT CALAMBA

Was a Fierce One During the Short Time It Lasted.

FILIPINOS RAISED TRENCHES

Held Their Fire Till Americans Were 300 Yards Away—Our Loss Seven Killed and Twenty Wounded.

MANILA, Aug. 1.—Sunday's fight at Calamba was a fierce one. The insurgents were unwilling to abandon the place, which is the key to the Lake Road. Gen. Hall, hearing that Gen. Malbar was preparing to make an attack, sent Major Welsenberger with three companies of the Twenty-first Infantry, three troops of cavalry, and one of Hamilton's guns to attack the insurgents.

This detachment found a force of 1,000 rebels behind hastily made intrenchments. The rebels held their fire until the contingent of the Twenty-first Regiment was within 300 yards, when they fired a volley. The Americans dropped in the high grass out of sight and returned the fire.

Lieut. Love, who was walking erect in front of the men, was shot in the arm. An insurgent officer, equally brave, stood at the top of the trenches, directing the fire of the insurgents, until he was killed, when the Filipinos fled.

While the fighting on the north side of the town was in progress a small body of insurgents attempted to enter on the south side, but a troop of cavalry repulsed them.

Our total loss was seven killed and twenty wounded. Sixteen dead insurgents have been found.

The American garrison at Morong is going to Calamba.

A body of insurgents has visited Taytay, where they killed several natives who were friendly to the Americans.

COL. HAWKINS DIED AT SEA.

Commander of the Tenth Pennsylvania U. S. V., from Manila on the Senator, Succumbs to Cancer.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1.—The United States transport Senator arrived to-night from Manila, with her flag at half mast, on account of the death of Col. Alexander Hawkins, commander of the Tenth Pennsylvania Regiment, United States Volunteers.

The Senator sailed from Manila on July 1, with 38 officers and 721 enlisted men. The transport was at Nagasaki on July 15, when Col. Hawkins was taken ill with cancer of the bowels, from which he had been a sufferer during the greater part of his campaign in the Philippines, and for which he had undergone treatment in the miltary hospital at Manila. His illness continued during the following day when the Senator was at Yokohama, and two days later he passed away at sea.

Col. Hawkins's illness dated from the battle of Malolos, when he exposed himself almost recklessly in the disease-breeding climate. He was respected and loved by every man of his command, and his death is deeply mourned by the troops. His body was placed in a hermetically sealed casket, and on the Sunday following his death impressive funeral services were conducted by the Chaplain of the regiment, all of his men being in attendance.

BRITISH ARTISTS' CRITICISM.

Daily Graphic's Representative in the Philippines Says There Are No Lines of Communication.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The special artist of The Daily Graphic of this city, now in the Philippine Islands, has protested vigorously at the treatment to which he says he has been subjected "by authorities who are so deficient in common sense, to say nothing of courtesy, as to forbid an artist the assistance which he might provide for himself by engaging servants to carry the food the military authorities decline to supply even now on payment." He adds:

"If this campaign were conducted by the British, there would be officers commanding at the base and lines of communication, roads would be repaired, streams would be bridged, or ferries established, and supply trains would be moved along, establishing depots.

"I have accompanied five British expeditions where these characteristics prevailed, but this is the first campaign I have seen in which the transport service was systematically neglected. Even the Chinese established depots, in 1894, here you cannot be taken by cart from Manila to San Tomas, by road, without having to swim streams. But for a bit of single railway line the troops would be starved on this line of operations. As it is they are but fed from hand to mouth."

VOLUNTEERS ARE RE-ENLISTING.

Gen. Otis Reports Many Are Willing to Stay in the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—According to advices received to-day by the War Department from Gen. Otis, a good many of the Northwestern volunteers have re-enlisted in the new regiments being organized in skeleton in the Philippines. Following is Gen. Otis's cablegram:

Manila, July 31.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Transport Grant sailed yesterday. Seventy-eight officers, 8 citizens, 1,353 soldiers and discharged men Wyoming, North Dakota, and Idaho organizations. Left behind about 200 discharged men; good many have re-enlisted. Only sick soldier left Corp. Frank Gore, Ft. Wyoming. Minnesota regiment and discharged men next; shipments in very few days. OTIS.

Coming Home from Manila.

W. S. Overton of Whitestone yesterday received a cablegram from Manila, announcing that his son, Lieut. Winfield S. Overton, had sailed on a transport en route to the United States on six months' sick leave. Lieut. Overton was severely wounded in an engagement in March. He was promoted First Lieutenant in May, and was transferred from the Third to the Seventh Artillery. He was graduated from West Point with the class of '97. The young officer is expected in Whitestone about Sept. 1. The residents of Whitestone will present a sword to him.

Industrial Work in Cuba.

The Rev. Horace Porter, assistant pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, will sail for Cuba on Saturday. Mr. Porter goes to the island to look over the industrial work being carried on under the auspices of William Willard Howard, which is making rapid advances in providing employment for Cubans.

Transport Pennsylvania at Manila.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Under date of to-day Gen. Otis cables the following from Manila to the War Department: "Transport Pennsylvania arrived this morning; no casualties."

The Pennsylvania sailed from San Francisco July 1. Col. A. S. Burt, Twenty-fifth Infantry, commandig, with Companies B, F, I, K, L, and M, Twenty-fifth Infantry, and recruits, composing in all 22 officers and 917 enlisted men.

Progress of the Governor of Guam.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The Navy Department is informed that the Yosemite sailed to-day from Manila for Guam, where Capt. Leary will be installed as Governor of that new American possession, succeeding Lieut. Kaiser.

8,208 Recruits for Manila.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The number of enlistments yesterday were 582, making a total of 8,208 for the new Philippine regiments. This leaves 4,882 yet to be raised.

DEWEY INTERVIEW DENIED.

People Who Talked with the Admiral at Vienna Say He Did Not Speak as Reported.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The Daily News and The Standard this morning print Vienna dispatches saying that people who had intercourse with Admiral Dewey are convinced of the incorrectness of the interview recently printed in a New York paper, in which the Admiral was made to say "Our next war will be with Germany."

They say that Admiral Dewey not only said nothing pointing to strained relations between the United States and Germany, but even denied that Capt. Coghlan's words could possibly have been based on anything which he (Dewey) had said.

On the other hand, Admiral Dewey does not conceal the displeasure he feels over the arrogant conduct of the Germans in Manila.

BOSTON TO ENTERTAIN DEWEY.

Alderman Brick Objects to Appropriation for That Purpose.

BOSTON, Aug. 1.—The Board of Aldermen to-day passed an order requesting the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to appropriate a sum sufficient for extending the hospitality of the City of Boston to Admiral Dewey. Alderman Michael Brick, a Democrat, aroused considerable criticism by forcibly opposing the measure. Alderman Brick said, in explaining his position:

"I do not think that we should throw ourselves into a state of adulation of a hero because he has won a battle. It hardly strikes me that the Admiral is to be put into the same category with Grant, Sherman, and other great military heroes.

"I do not, however, wish to discredit him in the least, but I do protest against making him a second Boulanger in America."

CHICAGO'S FALL FESTIVAL PLANS.

Committee Is Sure Admiral Dewey Will Accept Invitation.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—The members of the Fall Festival Committee are confident that Admiral Dewey will accept their invitation to be present at the laying of the cornerstone of the new Federal Building. Postmaster Gordon, Chairman of the Federal Committee, is in possession of an informal notice to the effect that the Admiral will accept.

A meeting of the Federal Committee will be held this week and an invitation will be sent to Admiral Cervera through Minister Storer, who will be asked to use all his influence to have the Admiral accept the invitation. Admirals Sampson and Schley already have been invited, and the committee hopes that the four Admirals will meet in the city. An invitation will also be sent to ex-President Sanford B. Dole of Hawaii.

The committee which will convey the invitation of the Federal Committee to President Diaz of Mexico will be selected during the week. Preparations for its departure have been made and transportation facilities secured. The committee will leave the city on Friday, Aug. 11, for the City of Mexico.

Dewey Committee Meets This Week.

ALBANY, Aug. 1.—The special committee, of which Senator John Raines is Chairman, and which was appointed by the last Legislature to perfect plans to welcome Admiral Dewey upon his homecoming, will meet some time during the week at Gov. Roosevelt's home, at Oyster Bay. The amount appropriated for the Dewey celebration is $75,000.

The Olympia Starts for Naples.

TRIESTE, Aug. 1.—The United States cruiser Olympia started for Naples at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

PUERTO RICAN POSTAL SERVICE.

W. H. Elliott, Director of Posts, Says It Is Improving Rapidly.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—William H. Elliott, Director of Posts for Puerto Rico, visited Acting Postmaster General Perry S. Heath to-day to confer with him about postal affairs in the island. To a reporter he said that the Postal Service in Puerto Rico was very satisfactory and constantly improving.

"Native Postmasters," Mr. Elliott said, "conduct about forty of the seventy-six Post Offices on the island, and I have been greatly interested in the conscientious way in which they perform their duties. One young Puerto Rican has made a remarkable record; he has not made a single error since he was appointed, and no man could take a greater pride than he does in his official labors. We established a dead-letter office some time ago, and almost the first letter sent us contained $11. It was directed to a man in New York, and he could not be found. The letter was opened and the name of the sender found. He was notified, and when he presented himself and received the letter and contents he looked bewildered and exclaimed in Spanish: 'This is wonderful. Why, under Spain I would never have got even the letter.' The newspapers got hold of the story, and the result was that the system was praised extensively."

Mr. Elliott said there is abundant opportunity in Puerto Rico to make money. Those who went there and came away disgusted went on the assumption that the people could be fooled and found themselves mistaken.

To Sell Spain's Steel Dock Aug. 28.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The Navy Department was informed from Havana to-day that the sale of the steel floating dock owned by the Spanish Government would positively take place on Aug. 28 at the office of the Spanish Consul General at Havana, and that a deposit of 200,000 pesetas would be required of the purchaser.

The Iowa Is Now a Flagship.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1.—Admiral Kautz to-day raised his flag on the battleship Iowa, which is now the flagship of the Pacific Squadron. The Philadelphia, his former flagship, is undergoing repairs at Mare Island. The Iowa has gone to the Union Iron Works to take on a portion of her armament, which was left there when she recently sailed for the dry dock at Port Orchard.

Admiral Sampson Returns to Duty.

NEWPORT, Aug. 1.—Rear Admiral Sampson returned from leave to-day and again hoisted his flag on the New York, relieving Capt. Taylor from command. The squadron will not sail for Bar Harbor until Friday.

The Marblehead Leaves Coquimbo.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Aug. 1.—The United States cruiser Marblehead, which is on her way from Peru to Mare Island, has left Coquimbo, Chile, for Callao, Peru.

Court-Martial Acquits Capt. Fenton.

HAVANA, Aug. 1.—A court-martial has exonorated Capt. Fenton for his connection with the recent clash at Cienfuegos between American soldiers and the police.

THE BRASILIA RUNS AGROUND.

Hamburg-American Liner Floats at High Tide Without Aid.

The Hamburg-American line steamship Brasilia, Capt. Schraeter, from Hamburg, went aground in the mud off Swinburne Island, near the quickstep bell buoy, at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, as she was entering port. The Brasilia, which is one of the largest freight steamers in the company's service, carried no cabin passengers, and only fifty-five steerage passengers.

According to the vessel's Captain, the pilot, Charles Hawthorne, mistook the quickstep bell buoy for another further south, but on sighting the buoy realized his mistake and reversed the engines. He was too late, however, the vessel finally grounding amidships in a bed of soft mud. The company's officers in this city were notified, and the steamboat John E. Moore was sent down the bay and brought the Brasilia's passengers to Hoboken. All offers of assistance by wrecking boats were refused, and at 1:30 o'clock the vessel was floated on the high tide and proceeded to her dock apparently uninjured.

Mr. Carnegie's Wild West Exhibition.

HUNTINGTON, L. I., Aug. 1.—G. L. Carnegie, who is said to be a nephew of Andrew Carnegie, and who is occupying the Manor Farm at Lloyd's Neck, gave a wild West exhibition here yesterday on his polo pony in front of the saloon of G. Hewmann. He rode in and out of the place and gyrated about in front in a manner that stamped him as a daring horseman very much to the chagrin of George W. Conklin, whose place of business adjoins Hewmann's. He remonstrated with Carnegie, and he received, it is said, so much abuse that he sought Justice Lowndes to secure a warrant for Carnegie's arrest.

Increase in Puddlers' Wages.

READING, Penn., Aug. 1.—Beginning to-day the prevailing rate of puddlers' wages all over Eastern Pennsylvania is $4 a ton. Less than a year ago puddlers in some localities received as low as $2.25 a ton, ranging from that figure up to $2.75

CUBAN PAPER SUPPRESSED

Gen. Ludlow Orders the Suspension of El Reconcentrado.

EDITORS ARE UNDER ARREST

Order Says Publication Is a Disgrace to the City and Opposed to Morality—Office Is Closed.

HAVANA, Aug. 1.—Seldom since the American occupation of Cuba has the Military Government been obliged to interfere in civil affairs, but the course of El Reconcentrado having made the exercise of forbearance no longer possible, an emphatic order has been issued by Gen. Ludlow for the suppression of the paper. The order has met with the hearty approval of all except that element of the population which made use of El Reconcentrado to further its views.

Gen. Ludlow regrets the necessity for a step which may seem to those not acquainted with the circumstances to be an interference with the rights of the press, but he felt that his duty called upon him to take action in the matter, and, consequently, he issued the following order:

Whereas, The publication known as El Reconcentrado is an obscene sheet, daily uttering by assertion and innuendo vile personalities against not only the established authorities of the city, but the best people of Havana; and

Whereas, The continuance of such publication is a disgrace to the city and to the Cuban people and is opposed alike to public and private interests and to morality; therefore,

It is ordered, That the publication be suppressed, that its directors and writers be arrested and that its issue be no longer permitted. The police authorities will take possession of the premises and adopt such means as are needful to prevent the publication of the paper in question. This order will be construed as applying not only to El Reconcentrado, but to any publication attempting to issue slanders and obscenities regarding public and private persons within the jurisdiction of the Department of Havana. In case such should appear, the facts will be immediately reported through the Mayor.

Señor Cervantes and others connected with the paper were arrested this afternoon, after having fled this morning upon first hearing of the action of Gen. Ludlow.

The charge of criminal libel against Police Inspector Hernandez has nothing to do with the suppression of the paper, which is ordered merely because of its recent course.

During the afternoon numbers of people called upon Gen. Ludlow to congratulate him on his action or sent their congratulations to him. The Military Governor's action is said to have been forced upon him because there is no civil law to prevent the circulation of obscene literature.

A number of copies were half printed when the police closed the office. In one part the half-printed copies say that, "Owing to circumstances, El Reconcentrado will publish under a new management: Ludlow, director irresponsible; Cardenas, editor in chief, and Pitcher, editor."

Merchants and public officials express themselves as pleased with the action of the Military Governor.

YAQUI INDIANS ON WARPATH.

Report of a Desperate Fight Near Ortiz, Mexico—Two Americans Killed —Gen. Torres Said to be Slain.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 1.—According to a special to The Globe Democrat, from Ortiz, Mexico, the report that the Yaquis are on the warpath has been confirmed, and to-day it was reported there that several Americans and Mexicans had been killed in pueblos, or towns, in the Yaqui River valley, east and southeast of that station.

The courier who came in with the news of the slaughter declares that he saw a desperate fight at a point forty miles southeast of Ortiz, and that he has positive evidence that J. F. Remley, a merchant of Hermosillo, and E. Miller, a photographer in his employ, were among the killed. Remley was one of the best-known Americans in Sonora.

The inhabitants of the towns in and near the Yaqui Valley are in a state of terror. Gen. Torres, Commander of the First Military Zone, which includes Sonoro, Sinaloa, and Lower California, who was in the field with the Twelfth Regiment, is reported among the slain.

No information is obtainable as yet of the number of fighting Indians under arms, but if the outbreak is of the same proportions as the war which erded in 1897, the number may be placed at between three and four thousand. This outbreak is a surprise to the State and army officials.

It is impossible to secure accurate figures as to the total number killed to date, but the estimate at fifty on each side is not considered excessive.

DEEP WATER WAY COMMISSION.

Estimated Cost of the Ship Canal Fixed at $200,000,000—To Inspect the Sault Ste. Marie Canal.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1.—Major Charles W. Raymond, Chief Engineer of the United States Army for this city, left to-day for Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., to attend a meeting of the Deep Water Way Commission, of which he is President. The commission will discuss and compare the final surveys made for the contemplated route of the waterway from the great lakes to the Atlantic Ocean. In addition to Major Raymond, the commission consists of Alfred Noble, the builder of the first lock of the Sault Ste. Marie Canal and a member of the recent Nicaragua Canal Commission, and George Y. Wisner of Detroit.

After inspecting the Sault Ste. Marie Canal, the commission will go to Detroit. Fifty engineers are at that place tabulating and arranging results, and it is expected that the final report of the commission will be presented early next year. Major Raymond approximates the cost of the proposed waterway at $200,000,000. Before leaving to-day he said:

"The route to be followed will be through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal to Lake Huron, through the river to Lake Erie, thence by ship canal around Niagara Falls to Lake Ontario. The question confronting the commission at this point is whether the Welland Canal, which is Canadian property, should be utilized by deepening it, as it is now totally inadequate for use for ships of deep draught, or whether a new canal should be built in American territory.

"A depth of thirty feet throughout the waterway would be sufficient to carry any vessel to the ocean. The entire scheme contemplates some very serious engineering problems, particularly as to the systems of locks. From the point above mentioned two canal routes are suggested, both using the Hudson River. One is known as the Oswego-Mohawk route and the other as the Champlain-St. Lawrence route. The Oswego-Mohawk route is to start at Oswego and proceed along the Mohawk Valley, taking in such cities as Syracuse Rome, and Utica, going thence to Troy, where it will connect with the Hudson, necessitating a deepening of the Hudson. This route will practically obliterate the Erie Canal, though it will take up some of its waterways.

"The Champlain-St. Lawrence route has been surveyed from Lake Frances, which is an arm of the St. Lawrence River, diametrically across to the Richelieu River, which flows into Lake Champlain, and through this lake by means of a canal to Troy."

NO CASE AGAINST DR. BROWNE.

Indictment Against Ex-Health Officer of Yonkers Dismissed.

YONKERS, N. Y., Aug. 1.—District Attorney Andrews on Saturday last, before Justice MacLean of the Supreme Court, sitting at White Plains, moved the dismissal of the indictment pending against Dr. Valentine Browne of Yonkers. The District Attorney said it would be impossible to prove the case against Dr. Browne, and the indictment was dismissed. The indictment was found in 1894. At that time, and for some sixteen years previous, Dr. Browne had been Health Officer of the City of Yonkers.

In 1893 there was an epidemic of smallpox here. At its close the grocers and others who served goods to the quarantined houses sent in their bills. The prices for the goods delivered were afterward proved to be exorbitant, and goods were charged for which were never delivered. These bills were approved by Dr. Browne and audited by the Finance Committee of the Board of Health and by the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen and ordered paid by the Board of Aldermen. There was an immediate cry of fraud, and Dr. Browne demanded an investigation.

A committee of the Board of Aldermen found him guilty of neglect of duty in not discovering the improper items. The case was taken to White Plains and indictments were found, among them one against Dr. Browne for misconduct in office. The case was transferred from the County Court to the Court of Oyer and Terminer, but was never tried. Edward Walsh, a grocer, was tried and found guilty and sent to Sing Sing. Dr. Browne always claimed never to have been a party to any fraud.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS

AUTOMOBILE DELIVERY WAGONS.

Abraham & Straus Will Begin a Service of This Kind To-day.

Abraham & Straus will have the distinction of being the first concern in Brooklyn to use automobiles for delivery purposes. A few of their new horseless wagons are

ONE OF ABRAHAM & STRAUS' AUTOMOBILE DELIVERY WAGONS.

now ready for use, and the delivery of goods by them will begin to-day.

All the new wagons are very handsome affairs. They are 9 feet long and 6 feet 6 inches wide. The front wheels are 32 inches in diameter, and the rear 42 inches in diameter, with wooden spokes and solid rubber tires. They have a carrying capacity of 1,250 pounds. The motive power is electricity, and they are capable of sustaining a speed of ten miles an hour.

Abraham & Straus established themselves as the pioneers of the automobile delivery idea in Brooklyn when on the afternoon of September 20, 1895, the first horseless wagon that had been seen on Long Island started from their store and made a tour of the main thoroughfares of the city. They brought the wagon from Paris then for the purpose of determining by actual tests the advisability of introducing self-propelling vehicles in their delivery department. But the automobile of that time was not yet sufficiently perfected for practical use. The firm never lost sight of its object, however, but continued to investigate and experiment until now, with the introduction of the first of its self-propelling vehicles, its purpose has been accomplished. But the firm won't rest content with its present achievement if better results can be obtained. Even now Lawrence E. Abraham is in Europe studying the latest inventions in the automobile line with a view to having any practical improvement introduced into the Abraham & Straus wagons.

The delivery department is one of the features of the Abraham & Straus store. The daily delivery of parcels reaches into the thousands, and with the introduction of the horseless wagon the work of distributing this multitude of bundles and boxes is expected to be greatly facilitated. The success of the Abraham & Straus concern is due to the spirit of progress that pervades the entire establishment, and this goaheadativeness is indicated by their being first in the field with the horseless delivery wagon.

MRS. E. B. CROCKER'S GIFT.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Aug. 1.—Mrs. E. B. Crocker has conveyed as a gift to the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks her mansion in this city, which, with the surrounding grounds, is valued at $90,000. The property is the old home of E. B. Crocker, brother of Charles Crocker, and one of the builders of the Central Pacific Railroad. It is connected by a covered passage with the Crocker art gallery, presented some years ago by the widow of Judge Crocker to the city. The building is spacious and the grounds are extensive and highly improved.

It is understood the gift is absolute and that the only requirement is that the mansion and grounds shall be kept in good condition. Mrs. Crocker is now in San Francisco with her son-in-law, J. Sloat Fassett of New York.

RUMOR ABOUT THE DALYS.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 1.—Henry S. Terhune, who handles all the law business of Philip Daly and his son, Philip Daly, Jr., said to-day that there had been no papers filed in any action for separation or other suit aginst Mrs. Philip Daly, Jr., by her husband. Beyond this Mr. Terhune would not talk. It has been rumored that Mr. Daly had taken steps to secure a separation from his wife as a result of an incident that it is claimed happened on Friday night last.

Mr. Daly is said to have fired several shots at Fred F. Wood, a young man who, it is claimed, he found visiting Mrs. Daly while her husband was supposed to be busy at the Pennsylvania Club, which is owned by his father and which has been managed by the younger Daly since his father's health began to fail. None of the shots took effect, it is said.

Mrs. Daly was Jennie Joyce, the actress. Neither Mr. nor Mrs. Daly could be seen to-day to obtain their version of the incident which gave rise to the rumor. Mr. Wood whose name is mixed up in the affair appears to have left Long Branch.

FIVE-YEAR-OLD FOUGHT A FIRE.

Some clothing hanging in a closet under a stairway on the second floor of 113½ Jackson Avenue, Jersey City, occupied by Stephen Hagan, took fire in some unexplained way about 7:30 A. M. yesterday. Mrs. Hagan and her daughter, Lydia, were in the basement at the time, and there was no one on the upper floor but Willie Hagan, who is not quite five years old. He had been left asleep in his crib, but awoke and discovered the fire.

He did not call for his mother, but seized an old coat belonging to his father and bravely tried to beat out the flames. His nightgown took fire, and then he screamed loudly for help. His mother and sister ran up stairs, and finding he was in the closet they called to him to come out, but he, frightened and bewildered by the pain he suffered and the smoke by which he was enveloped, only retreated further into the closet and his mother and sister were obliged to enter the closet and drag him out. He was severely but not dangerously burned about the legs, body, and arms.

When the child was safe, Mrs. Hagan gave an alarm, and a chemical engine quickly extinguished the blaze. The damage will not exceed $50.

DECISION AGAINST VAN ORDEN.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 1.—Judge Kirkpatrick, in the United States District Court, has rendered a decision in the Van Orden case. Mrs. Margaret J. Van Orden obtained a divorce from her husband, John M. Van Orden, in the New York courts, and was awarded $150 a month alimony. Soon after the decree was granted, in August, 1897, Van Orden moved to this State and did not pay the alimony. Mrs. Van Orden sued for it in the Court of Chancery, in this State, and the Court of Errors and Appeals decided Van Orden must answer his wife's bill. Van Orden then filed a petition in bankruptcy, naming his wife as his only creditor, and declaring he had no assets. At the time of the filing of the petition the unpaid alimony amounted to $3,000.

Judge Kirkpatrick was asked to stay the suit on the ground that his wife must take what she could get, and prove her debt as any creditor would have to. Judge Kirkpatrick decided it was a provable debt, but that the bankrupt could only be discharged from the amount due when his petition in bankruptcy was filed, and that it was "an ever-recurring liability which he could not by any act of his avoid." By filing a new petition in bankruptcy every month, Van Orden might avoid paying the alimony, but meantime, if he did not, Mrs. Van Orden could bring new suits against him. It would be almost as expensive to file the petitions recurringly with the debt as it would be to pay it in the amount at which it now stands.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

PIANOS

Chas. A. Sterling, Founder of the Sterling Co.

and Manufacturer of

Sterling Pianos

SPECIAL

Mid-Season Sale.

See specimen bargains in our windows—there's 40 to choose from.

PIANOS

Made to sell for $250.00, Our price . . . **$150.00**

PIANOS

Made to sell for $300.00, Our price . . . **$175.00**

$350.00 Pianos for . . **$225.00**

20 slightly used Uprights, **$100.00** to **$175.00**

It's a retailer's stock, which we bought for spot cash. All have been thoroughly examined and put in perfect order by us. We will guarantee them for five years.

It's a Saving Opportunity.

(Cash or monthly payments.)

New Pianos Rented.

$3.50, $4.00 per month.
Rent allowed if purchased.
20 Square Pianos,
$25, $40, $60.
(Easy monthly payments,)

The

STERLING Piano Co.,

MANUFACTURERS,
Wholesale and Retail Warerooms,
(Entire building, four floors,)
536

MAZET COMMITTEE'S WORK

Relations Between Horgan & Slattery and the City Looked Into.

FIRM MEMBERS ON THE STAND

Won't Answer Technical Questions, but Say Their Architectural Work Stands for Itself.

The Mazet Legislative Investigating Committee resumed its sittings yesterday, occupying Part IX. of the Supreme Court in the County Court House. The day was given up almost wholly to an effort to develop the real relations between the firm of Horgan & Slattery, architects, and the present city administration.

Under Sheriff Henry P. Mulvany was first called and asked what steps the Sheriff had taken to stop gambling in poolrooms. He said he thought that was the province of the police, and when Frank Moss, counsel to the committee, called his attention to Section 349 of the Penal Code, which provides a fine of $500 for the failure of a Sheriff to prosecute such violations of the law, he explained that he thought that applied to counties that are not policed thoroughly.

President Murphy of the Board of Health was asked to explain why all the architectural work of the department was given to Horgan & Slattery. He said that when he went into the board he found it was generally understood that Horgan & Slattery were its regular architects.

THE OFFICIAL ARCHITECTS.

He had been told by his private secretary that there was a record somewhere showing that that firm had been designated as official architects. He had never met either Horgan or Slattery until he went into the board.

Charles F. Murphy, Treasurer of the Department of Docks and Ferries, was the next witness. He testified that Horgan & Slattery had drawn plans for repairing a pier at the foot of North Second Street, Brooklyn, which had been condemned by the engineer. He did not know why these plans were not drawn by the department's regular engineer.

"How about that poolroom at the corner of Twenty-third Street and Third Avenue?" asked Mr. Moss. "I don't know anything about it," was the reply.

Mr. Murphy admitted that he was in the saloon business, and said he was not ashamed of it.

George W. Birdsall, Chief Engineer of the Water Department, explained his failure to produce a list of the water gates in the city on the ground that he hadn't the time or the money to make it. The job would take one man a year, he declared. Mr. Moss said that answer was satisfactory as it showed the bad condition of the department's records.

HORGAN AND SLATTERY.

Arthur J. Horgan of the firm of Horgan & Slattery took the stand. He had studied architecture for five years in the office of his godfather, Col. Arthur Crooks, he said, and had been practicing the profession in this city for fifteen years, twelve in partnership with Mr. Slattery. He mentioned the buildings at 58 and 58 West Fifty-seventh Street, 122 East Thirty-fourth and 230 West Fifty-seventh Street as specimens of their work. They had never designed a prison or cells before undertaking the work on the new Tombs. He drew those plans himself, he declared.

Vincent J. Slattery took the stand. He said he did the outside work of the firm, and Mr. Horgan the inside, and he referred all of Mr. Moss's technical questions to his partner. They did not get their work from the city by competition, he said; it "just came to them." He was not sure that John F. Carroll's friendship had had anything to do with it.

"What was the matter with the plans of Withers & Dickson for the Tombs prison?" asked Mr. Moss.

Mr. Slattery—You'll have to ask Mr. Horgan.

Mr. Moss—You are a member of the firm, Mr. Slattery, and I take it you are an architect. Are you?

Mr. Slattery—Yes, I am an architect.

DO A LITTLE OF EVERYTHING.

Mr. Slattery said they had done work for nearly all the city departments. He knew the heads of the department; they had seen work his firm had done, he supposed, and liked it. He saw nothing singular about that. He admitted that they had designed a scow for the Department of Correction and plans for overhauling the fireboat New Yorker and the tug William L. Strong.

Mr. Moss—Now, where did you study marine architecture?

Mr. Slattery—Mr. Horgan prepared the plans for such work. He has studied marine architecture.

Mr. Slattery said his firm did a great deal of work besides that for the city. "We are building the largest sanitarium in the world at the Sailors' Snug Harbor," he declared. He admitted that the Mayor was one of the Trustees of that institution, but denied that that had anything to do with their getting the contract.

"We won't get a cent for that Hall of Records work," said Mr. Slattery. "We did that because the Mayor asked us to, and we are upheld by the leading architectural journal in the country, Architecture and Building. Besides, the city saves a half million dollars by it."

To questions by Mr. Moss, intended to show that the firm's conduct in revising Architect Thomas's plans without consulting him was unprofessional, Mr. Slattery said he didn't think it was.

QUESTIONS HE WON'T ANSWER.

Mr. Moss tried to get the witness to say whether in refitting the fireboat New Yorker elliptical or circular boilers would be more economical.

"I refuse to answer," was Mr. Slattery's reply. This was the first reappearance of that stereotyped answer.

Mr. Moss—Do you prefer, in iron construction, a beam built in the shape of a plank or one with flanges?

Mr. Slattery—I won't answer that question.

Mr. Moss—It is more important that you should answer than that I should ask it. You have put yourself on a pinnacle in criticising the work of men of National reputation as architects, and when you refuse to answer such a question it goes out with the imputation that you don't know.

Mr. Slattery—Why don't you call Mr. Horgan? He knows.

Mr. Moss told the witness that it had been charged in the papers that he was not an architect at all.

Mr. Slattery—Lots of lies are published in the papers.

Mr. Moss—Is it a lie to say that you don't know anything about architecture?

Mr. Slattery—Yes.

Mr. Moss—Then tell us what you do know.

Mr. Slattery—I am not here to tell that.

William Dalton, Commissioner of Water Supply, produced a list of employes of his department called for by the committee. He said that the books showing the location of water gates were too bulky to bring, and he invited Mr. Moss to call at his office and examine them.

KNOWS, BUT HE WON'T TELL.

Mr. Horgan, recalled, admitted that they had planned certain landscape gardening at Bellevue Hospital. He had drawn the plans himself, he said. The trouble with the work of Withers & Dickson in the Tombs was that the girders were too weak. Asked which was the stronger, an iron beam flat like a plank, or one with flanges, he said the flanged beam was stronger.

Mr. Moss—Give us the scientific explanation of this principle.

Mr. Horgan—I will do no such thing.

Mr. Moss—You cannot.

Mr. Horgan—Yes I can, but I will not. I will not answer the question for you. I am not here to give you theories as to iron beams.

Mr. Moss—Not to the City of New York, which pays you?

Mr. Horgan—You are not the City of New York. I am not here to undergo an examination as to my architectural abilities, and you are not competent to examine me.

At this point a recess of an hour was taken. On reassembling, Frederick C. Withers of Withers & Dickson took the stand. His firm prepared the plans for the cell work, steam heating, and electric lighting in the new city prison. These plans had been approved by the Building Department, and by George B. Post, the consulting architect.

DISMISSAL OF WITHERS'S FIRM.

"Early in 1898," Mr. Withers said, "it was intimated to us that we might as well resign. The intimation came from Corporation Counsel Whalen. Commissioner Lantry intimated to me that he wanted architects in sympathy with the administration. We declined to quit, and when we received a formal dismissal filed a protest, to which no attention was paid."

Mr. Withers testified that their plans called for an expenditure of $170,000, those of Horgan & Slattery for $310,000, with $11,000 additional to strengthen the beam structure. The increase was largely due to ornamental work added to the cells which was an actual detriment, as it collected dust and vermin.

"I had never heard of Horgan & Slattery as architects," said Mr. Withers, "until they blossomed out with the work on the Democratic Club. They had always been known as builders."

Mr. Cook, Mr. Withers said, was an agent for the Van Dorn Iron Works of Hartford, with plans for cells made in the interest of that concern. He understood that Mr. Wright, the then Commissioner, wanted to put Cook in their place and that the plans now put out by Horgan & Slattery were the same that were brought from Hartford by Mr. Cook. Their estimate of the total cost of the work was $308,000. Horgan & Slattery's estimate was $528,917.50, an increase of $220,917.50.

NEVER DID CELL WORK BEFORE.

In reply to questions by Mr. Hoffman, the Tammany member of the committee, Mr. Withers admitted that his firm had never designed steel cells before undertaking the Tombs work, and that he had not secured work from the previous administration by competition.

Walter Dickson, Mr. Withers's partner, testified that the steel beams in the Tombs were strong enough to bear the weight of the cells, even as designed by Horgan & Slattery. There was no necessity for increasing the weight of the cell structure. The cost had been increased 25 or 30 per cent., he said, by the rise of iron pending the delay in completing the work.

John R. Thomas, architect of the new Hall of Records, was called. The intention in that structure, he said, was to produce a monumental building, one that would be a lasting credit to the city. The plans for the interior bore a definite relation to the exterior. He knew nothing of Horgan & Slattery having been called to sit in judgment on his work until the meeting of the Board of Estimate on July 13, when their report was read. He did not believe the changes they suggested would save the city over $400,000.

HALL OF RECORDS STATUES.

"What of the contention of Messrs. Horgan & Slattery that if the twenty-four statues provided by your plan were placed on the cornice of the building they would be lost sight of?" asked Mr. Moss.

"Phidias, Praxiteles, and Michael Angelo entirely disagree with Horgan & Slattery on that point," said Mr. Thomas, and he instanced a number of the world's monuments of architecture on which statuary was so placed. "My own opinion," added Mr. Thomas, "is that the Mayor was deceived by Horgan & Slattery as to the saving that could be effected on the Hall of Records."

Mr. Horgan again took the stand. He submitted an affidavit from ex-Commissioner of Correction Wright that he had never employed Withers & Dickson to draw plans for the interior of the new Tombs.

Mr. Moss put Mr. Horgan through a cross-examination on the subject of the marbles provided for the interior of the Hall of Records by Mr. Thomas's plans, which revealed the fact that the witness knew the names of only a few varieties. Then the examining counsel set out to quiz the witness on technical points of iron construction. He asked him what he called the strain on the top and on the bottom of a girder, what the "neutral axis" was, whether if you had a beam four inches wide and doubled its width, you would double its strength, and so on, for half an hour.

SILENT ON TECHNICAL QUESTIONS.

"I refuse to answer any technical questions," said Mr. Horgan at the outset of this cross-examination, and to each individual question he replied, "I refuse to answer."

Mr. Horgan declined to tell which method he used in calculating the strength of iron columns. He said he had all that data at his office.

Entering on a discussion of the general styles of architecture, Mr. Horgan answered a number of questions. He described with some hesitation the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian columns; but when Mr. Moss asked which was stronger, a round or pointed arch, he declined to answer.

"Who were the first great sculptors of antiquity?" asked Mr. Moss.

"Michael Angelo was the first," answered Mr. Horgan. When Mr. Moss told him that was wrong, he could not remember any other great sculptors.

Mr. Hoffman interposed the objection that this form of questioning was not pertinent.

"Our work stands for itself," said Mr. Horgan. "There is no more creditable work in this country than what we are turning out. I consider myself the peer of any architect in the country, George B. Post or anybody else."

Mr. Horgan testified that he worked for $5,000 a year for a corporation in which he and Mr. Slattery owned one share each, while the rest of the stock was held by their wives. No dividends had ever been paid and none of the earnings had gone to creditors. Mr. Hoffman protested against this question.

Mr. Horgan read an editorial from The American Architect, saying that no fault was to be found with their report on the Hall of Records, though it might have been better had the Mayor called on Mr. Thomas to revise his own plans.

JUDGMENTS AGAINST THE FIRM.

Mr. Moss offered in evidence a list of judgments secured against Horgan & Slattery in the last ten years, and also a copy of supplementary proceedings against them. Mr. Hoffman protested against this invasion of the private affairs of men who had been unfortunate in business, and Mr. Mazet said the committee would consider their admissibility in executive session.

Edward R. Carroll, who succeeded his brother, John F. Carroll, as Clerk of the Court of General Sessions, was called as the last witness. He had been a salesman for John P. Kane & Co., dealers in building materials, before taking office, he said. His salary now was $7,500 a year, and he thought the fees would add about $5,000 more. He described the process of certifying copies of findings from which these fees are derived, Mr. Moss's questions tending to show that they constituted a very fat perquisite for which there was no reason.

Mr. Carroll admitted that he had had no previous experience in the building materials business before going with Kane, and that while there he sold to various city departments. He denied that his brother had anything to do with his connection with Kane, and he asked to be excused from saying what compensation he received from the firm.

The committee adjourned at 4:10 o clock until 11 o'clock this morning. All of the members were present yesterday, except Mr. McEwan of Albany. There was no crush for admission to the sitting, and the audience was composed almost entirely of newspaper men, witnesses, and attendants. Several members of the Council have been subpoenaed to appear to-day before the committee.

COUNTESS NOT A BLACKMAILER.

The Charge Made by Miss Edwards of Brooklyn Dismissed.

The examination into the charge of attempted blackmail made by Miss Annie F. Edwards of 123 Duffield Street, Brooklyn, against the Countess Carlotta de Brinke of 114 Hoyt Street, that borough, took place yesterday in the Adams Street Police Court. The defendant was arrested about ten days ago on Miss Edwards's complaint. The latter had received a letter demanding $1,000 and threatening her life. She accused the Countess of writing the letter. The Countess is housekeeper for the Rev. Emil Perhachs, a Methodist minister and lecturer.

Miss Edwards and Mr. Perhachs had been engaged for a number of years, and it was alleged that she was jealous of the Countess. In court yesterday Miss Edwards told of a visit she made to a house adjoining the one in which the Countess lives. The landlady of this house, she said, invited her to step out on the roof of a rear extension, from which place, she said, she witnessed some very ardent lovemaking in the apartments next door between the Countess and the Rev. Mr. Perhachs.

This story was indignantly denied by the Countess and Mr. Perhachs. "That is a lie," exclaimed the Countess, angrily, rising from her seat in the court.

There was further testimony from both sides, the two women glaring hatefully at each other all through the examination. No evidence was produced to show that Mrs. De Brinke had written the threatening letter, and Magistrate Bristow dismissed the complaint.

Care of the Custom House Site.

Collector George R. Bidwell returned yesterday from Washington, where he arranged with Secretary Gage about the care to be taken of the property at Bowling Green which last week passed to the Government for a site for the new Custom House. Mr. Bidwell said that he would handle the property through an agent, who will probably be John N. Golding. The demolition of the buildings will not be begun until the end of next February or the beginning of March.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Louisville Again Defeats New York Through Timely Batting.

NEW YORKS RELEASE TIERNAN

Cincinnati Takes Another Game from the Brooklyns—Bostons Lose in St. Louis—Other Games.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	60	29	.674
Boston	53	34	.606
Philadelphia	52	36	.591
St. Louis	51	36	.586
Baltimore	50	37	.575
Chicago	47	40	.540
Cincinnati	46	42	.523
Pittsburg	46	43	.517
Louisville	39	48	.448
New York	35	51	.407
Washington	34	58	.370
Cleveland	16	75	.176

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Louisville, 7; New York, 1.
Cincinnati, 10; Brooklyn, 4.
Pittsburg, 9; Baltimore, 2.
Chicago, 6; Washington, 5.
Philadelphia, 7, Cleveland, 5, (first game.)
Cleveland, 6; Philadelphia, 2, (second game.)
St. Louis, 8; Boston, 7.

Games To-day.

New York in Louisville.
Brooklyn in Cincinnati.
Baltimore in Pittsburg.
Cleveland in Philadelphia.
Boston in St. Louis.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 1.—The Louisvilles bunched their hits in two innings and, aided by the New York's error, scored another easy victory. Wagner stole home in the fourth inning while Meekin held the ball. Tiernan was to-day given his unconditional release by the New York Club. Tiernan is the last of the once famous Giants. Score:

LOUISVILLE.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Clarke, lf	2	1	2	0	0	V.Halt'n, cf	0	1	1	0	0
Hoy, cf	0	1	1	1	1	Gleason, 2b	0	1	2	2	0
Leach, 3b	0	2	0	4	1	Grady, 3b	0	1	1	3	0
Wagner, rf	1	1	3	0	0	Davis, ss	1	0	1	6	0
Kelly, 1b	0	0	10	0	0	O'Brien, lf	0	1	3	0	0
Ritchey, 2b	1	1	1	5	0	Doyle, 1b	0	2	12	0	1
Powers, c	1	1	3	1	0	Seymour, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Clingman, ss	1	0	7	3	0	Warner, c	0	0	1	1	0
Dowling, p	1	1	0	2	0	Wilson, c	0	0	0	2	0
						Meekin, p	0	0	0	2	1
Total	7	7	27	15	2	*Gettig	0	0	0	0	0
						Total	1	6	24	16	2

*Batted for Meekin in ninth.

Louisville .....0 5 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—7
New York .....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1

Stolen bases—Wagner, Davis, (2.) Sacrifice hit—Powers. First base on balls—Off Dowling, 3; off Meekin, 7. Struck out—By Dowling, 3; by Meekin, 1. Double play—Hoy and Clingman. Wild pitch—Meekin. Left on bases—Louisville, 3; New York, 7. Umpire—Mr. Smith.

BROOKLYNS LOSE AGAIN.

Ineffective Pitching Gave the Cincinnatis an Easy Victory.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 1.—The locals found the pitching of both Dunn and Yeager easy to-day, and won an uninteresting game. Score:

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
McBride, cf	1	3	4	0	0	Jones, cf	1	1	3	0	0
Corcoran, ss	2	1	3	5	0	Keeler, cf	0	1	1	0	0
Smith, rf	1	1	1	0	0	Kelly, lf	0	1	1	2	0
Beckley, 1b	0	1	5	1	0	Daly, 2b	0	1	6	4	1
Selbach, lf	1	1	5	0	0	Anderson, 1b	0	1	5	1	0
McPhee, 2b	2	4	6	0	0	Dahlen, ss	0	0	2	4	0
Steinfeldt, 3b	2	0	1	0	1	Casey, 3b	0	0	0	3	0
Peitz, c	0	1	2	1	0	Farrell, c	0	1	2	1	1
Hawley, p	1	1	3	0	0	Dunn, p	0	0	0	1	0
						Yeager, p	0	0	0	1	0
Total	10	17	27	7	1	Total	4	9	24	14	1

Cincinnati .....2 3 2 2 0 1 0 0 0—10
Brooklyn .....2 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—4

Two-base hits—McBride, Hawley, McPhee, Jones, and Anderson. Double plays—Daly and Anderson; Dahlen and Anderson. First base on balls—Off Dunn, 3; off Yeager, 3; off Hawley, 6. Umpires—Messrs. Lynch and Connolly.

St. Louis, 8; Boston, 7.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 1.—St. Louis defeated Boston to-day in the best game of ball ever seen in this city. The game seemed hopelessly lost to the home team three times, but they rallied on each occasion. Powell relieved Sudhoff in the twelfth inning, and won the game in the fourteenth by batting the ball to the club house for a home run. Score:

Boston ...0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 3 0 0—7
St. Louis ..0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 1 1 0 3 0 1—8

Base hits—Boston, 16; St. Louis, 15. Errors—Boston, 1; St. Louis, 5. Batteries—Boston, Nichols and Clarke; St. Louis, Powell, Sudhoff, and Schrecongost. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and McGarr.

Philadelphias Win and Lose.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1.—In the second inning of the last game to-day the home team made two errors, and Cleveland hit Magee safely five times. Bernhard was then substituted, and the visitors secured but two hits during the remainder of the game. Schmidt was a mystery to the heavy hitting Philadelphias. The first game was comparatively easy for the home team. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Cleveland .....1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—3
Philadelphia .....0 0 0 0 5 1 1 0 0—7

Base hits—Cleveland, 11; Philadelphia, 7. Errors—Cleveland, 2; Philadelphia, 2. Batteries—Cleveland, Hughes and Sugden; Philadelphia, Frazer and Douglass.

SECOND GAME.

Cleveland .....0 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—6
Philadelphia .....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0—2

Base hits—Cleveland, 8; Philadelphia, 9. Errors—Cleveland, 2; Philadelphia, 6. Batteries—Cleveland, Schmidt and Sugden; Philadelphia, Magee, Bernhard, and McFarland. Umpires—Messrs. Gaffney and Latham.

Chicago, 6; Washington, 5.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—The Chicagos finally won a game from the Washingtons to-day. The visitors played perfect ball for several innings, forcing the locals to earn all their runs. Score:

Chicago .....0 1 0 0 0 2 0 3 .—6
Washington .....0 2 1 0 0 0 1 0 1—5

Base hits—Chicago, 10; Washington, 10. Errors—Chicago, 4; Washington, 2. Batteries—Chicago, Griffith and Chance; Washington, Mercer and Kittridge. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and McDonald.

Pittsburg, 9; Baltimore, 2.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 1.—Tannehill's pitching was hit often but not effectively. Time and again the Baltimores filled the bases, but could not score. The visitors made seventeen hits and but two runs. Score:

Pittsburg.... .....5 0 2 0 0 0 1 1 .—9
Baltimore... ... .1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2

Base hits—Pittsburg, 15; Baltimore, 17. Errors—Pittsburg, 2; Baltimore, 3. Batteries—Pittsburg, Tannehill and Schriver; Baltimore, McGinnity, Robinson, and Smith. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Hunt.

WHITMAN IS STILL CHAMPION.

Easily Beats Davis in Last Game of Tennis at Longwood.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 1.—The Longwood tennis tournament was brought to a most successful end here this afternoon, with the final match for the club's handsome challenge trophy, and once more the National champion, Whitman, proved himself superior to his challenger, who in this instance was Dwight Davis, who beat Larned in a brilliant match on Saturday in the final round.

At no time did Davis show the same dash and vim that astonished Larned during the last three sets of their final match. Whitman, on the other hand, played with great confidence, and his returns were so well placed and so close over the net that Davis found it difficult to kill even the balls on which he did get his racket.

In the first set the champion had everything his own way, but Davis made a great brace in the second set, and began to flatter his admirers by taking the first three games in quick succession. He soon had a lead of 4—1, and seemed almost sure to win the set, but Whitman began to steadily pull up on him, and by the cleverest kind of play took five games in succession, giving him the set by 6—4.

In the last set the games alternated pretty regularly, and again Davis got ahead, but his play was too erratic, and Whitman finally cut down his lead, overtook him, and won out the set by 7—5. Both players started to-night for Southampton, where they will play in the Long Island championship meeting.

There is an excellent chance that they will meet again at Newport, unless some other player beats Davis before he reaches the challenge ground, and the friends of the big Harvard man feel confident that he will turn the tables on the champion when they come together again.

Some of the other players here this week have gone to play at Southampton, while a large delegation left this morning for the Hotel Wentworth, where they will play this week in the New Castle tournament. The final score follows:

Championship Singles.—Challenge Round—M. D. Whitman (holder) beat D. F. Davis, (challenger,) 6—1, 6—4, 7—5.

TENNIS AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Opening of the Tournament Delayed—Drawings for the Singles.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Aug. 1.—Many of the champion and ex-champion lawn tennis players were unable to reach here in time to commence the Meadow Club tournament to-day, so the opening matches were postponed until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. Nearly all of the men were in attendance at the Longwood meeting at Boston, and were obliged to stay there for the finals, which were finished yesterday.

Under the supervision of Judge Henry E. Howland the drawings for the singles were made this evening, and were decidedly satisfactory. Without doubt the National champion, "Mac" Whitman, the veteran W. A. Larned, and the two cyclonic Harvard players, Holcomb Ward and Dwight Davis, were assured places in the final round. Whitman, Davis, and Larned are the men picked to decide the struggle for the National title at Newport, and the intense rivalry between the men will bring out the best of sport. The grass courts here have been most carefully prepared, and are now very hard and fast. They are almost equal to those of the Casino at Newport.

The drawings made to-night for the singles resulted as follows: M. D. Whitman and Owen Johnson, R. P. Huntington and Malcolm Chace, J. A. Allen and McKettrick, W. A. Larned and J. D. Pell, Holcomb Ward and D. Winslow, Leo Ware and Ford Huntington, Alfred Codman and E. P. Larned, Dwight Davis and S. D. Skidmore.

The old-time experts and ex-champions, Slocum and Taylor, are only entered in the doubles. They practiced to-day against Huntington and Pell and won easily, appearing to be in excellent form. "Bob" Huntington had paired with "Ollie" Campbell for the doubles, but as Campbell severely injured his knee in the Longwood tournament, he has been forced to give up taking part in the meeting this week. The drawings for the doubles will be made to-morrow morning, and the matches will be started in the afternoon.

TENNIS AT NEW CASTLE.

Some Surprises Attend the Opening Games of Preliminary Round.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW CASTLE, N. H., Aug. 1.—The Wentworth lawn tennis tournament opened here this afternoon and awakened considerable enthusiasm in the big irowd of spectators that surrounded the hotel court. As all of the experts have not yet arrived, play was not started till after noon, and then only the preliminary matches were played, but the tournament will be in full swing to-morrow, and some fine play is looked for before the week is over.

The metropolitan district has the strongest delegation entered here, its representatives including Fischer, the metropolitan champion; Paret, the runner-up in the recent metropolitan championship tournament; Wylie Grant, of Columbia interscholastic champion, and one or two lesser lights. Hackett, the Yale expert, was also expected, but he did not put in an appearance to-day.

Grant played a close match in the opening round with J. Foster, a Boston player, while the senior Grant was put out by Bond, the Western expert. The surprise of the day, however, was the promising form shown by fifteen-year-old Irving Wright, a younger brother of the Harvard inter-scholastic champion. He drew Davidson, the Southern champion, and won the second set from him, although he was finally beaten by his formidable adversary. The day's scores follow:

Gentlemen's Singles.—Preliminary Round—W. C. Grant beat J. Foster, 6—0, 4—6, 6—3; J. C. Davidson beat I. C. Wright, 6—3, 3—6, 6—3; B. C. Wright beat H. H. Hackett, by default; W. S. Bond beat L. J. Grant, 6—0, 6—2.

MEADOW BROOK WINS AT POLO.

Myopia Team Defeated at Narragansett Pier by Half a Goal.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 1.—The Narragansett polo tournament was again favored with ideal weather to-day, the event being the third contest for the Point Judith Cup. Meadow Brook met Myopia first team and won by a score of 3¼ to 2¾. As both were crack teams, the attendance was exceptionally large. The field was in prime condition. Myopia led at the first of the scoring and looked like a winner. Meadow Brook came up strong in the last period, and won by the very narrow margin of half a goal.

W. C. Eustis played a brilliant game, as did Shaw and Holmes of Myopia. The line-up:

MEADOW BROOK.	MYOPIA.
1. W. C. Eustis.	1. C. G. Rice.
2. C. Baldwin	2. R. G. Shaw.
3. H. P. Whitney.	3. R. S. Agassiz.
Back, G. Eustis.	Back, H. H. Holmes.

Score by periods:

FIRST PERIOD.

Time elapsed; no goal.

SECOND PERIOD.

Goal.	Made By.	Team.	Time.
1	R. G. Shaw.	Myopia	2:13
2	W. C. Eustis,	Meadow Brook	1:57
3	H. P. Whitney,	Meadow Brook	6:10

Limit.

One-quarter-goal safety against Meadow Brook.

THIRD PERIOD.

1....Agassiz, Myopia 2:00
2....Shaw, Myopia 12:53

One-quarter-goal safety against Meadow Brook.

FOURTH PERIOD.

1....Baldwin, Meadow Brook 2:07
2....W. C. Eustis, Meadow Brook 4:32

One-quarter-goal safety against Myopia, and one-quarter-goal safety against Meadow Brook.

Final score—Myopia, 2¾; Meadow Brook, 3¼. Referee—R. L. Heckman. Scorer—H. B. Mane. Timekeeper—E. A. Mitchell.

To-morrow's game will be for the Narragansett Cup, between Westchester and Point Judith.

MRS. CLARKE DESTITUTE.

Plans to Aid Woman Rider Injured in Central Park Accident.

Mrs. Theresa Clarke of 206 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, who was thrown from her saddle horse Monday night by a collision with a runaway team attached to a victoria in the upper part of Central Park, is suffering from several serious injuries received in the accident. She had several ribs fractured and a number of scalp wounds, and was generally bruised.

It became known last night that she is absolutely destitute. Officer "Jack" Shea of the mounted police, who witnessed the accident, has offered to give a riding exhibition for the benefit of Mrs. Clarke, and a subscription for her immediate assistance has been started by Mrs. W. T. Romaine of 171 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, a prominent member of the Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mrs. Clarke, who has two children, lives in two small rooms over a stable, and her only source of income is giving riding lessons. She was married to an English army officer, who came to this country some fifteen years ago and was formerly employed as a riding master in the Belmont Riding Academy. About six years ago he opened an independent riding academy, which was destroyed by fire within a year. He became mentally unbalanced, and is confined in an English insane asylum. Mrs. Clarke itends to bring a suit for damages.

The victoria to which was attached the runaway team contained Mrs. C. H. McKinley of 337 West Fifty-seventh Street, who was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital, but was yesterday able to return to her home, and Mrs. Coggswell, whose left leg was broken and who was taken to the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital.

Tropical Fish at the Aquarium.

The third consignment of rare fish from Bermuda arrived here yesterday on the steamer Trinidad, and was delivered at the Aquarium. The consignment consisted of between seventy-five and eighty specimens at the start, but several died on the voyage. The ones that survived include squirrel fish, trunk fish, hinds, parrot fish, sergeant major fish, triggers, and crawfish. It is said that the wondrous tints of these tropical fish fade gradually after they leave the depths of the sea, but yesterday the tanks in the Aquarium glowed within like gardens of beautiful blossoms.

REGATTA AT COWES BEGINS

Beautiful Weather and Big Crowds Afloat and Ashore.

METEOR DEFEATS BRITANNIA

Emperor William's Yacht Wins the Race for the Queen's Cup — English Yachtsmen Disappointed.

COWES, Aug. 1.—The regatta of the Royal Yacht Squadron was opened to-day, with beautiful weather and big crowds afloat and ashore. The event of the day was the race for the Queen's Cup, which was won by Emperor William's Meteor. There was a capital sailing breeze.

The starters in the race for the Queen's Cup were the Prince of Wales's Britannia and the Meteor, Satanita, Rainbow, Betty, Roseneath, and Cetonia. The course was the old Queen's course, to the westward, round Lymington Spit Buoy, then eastward, round the Bullock Buoy, finishing off Cowes. The Meteor allowed the Britannia ten minutes.

The Britannia and Meteor crossed the starting line together. The Britannia took the lead, but the Meteor rounded Lymington Spit Buoy a minute ahead, with the others close up.

The Meteor finished at 3:45:15, the Britannia at 3:56:50, and the Satanita at 4:13:50.

Lord Lonsdale, representing Emperor William, was on board the Meteor during the race. The Prince of Wales witnessed the racing from the royal yacht Osborne. The Princess of Wales, the Princess Victoria of Wales, and the Duchess of York were on board the Britannia.

The Meteor's victory disappoints Englishmen for a double reason. First, because they do not like to have the cup go to a foreigner, and second, because the result causes doubts as to the Shamrock's speed and capacity. The Prince of Wales was deeply interested and keenly anxious to win. His first question on landing was, "How much have I lost by?" When told by over one and one-half minutes, he seemed anything but pleased. The Meteor's fine form is attributed by some yachtsmen to her change since last year from cutter to yawl rig, and a prominent yachtsman expressed the opinion that she would now prove a formidable rival to the Shamrock.

The Roads presented a brilliant spectacle. There were yachts flying the flags of all nations. Count Boni de Castellane's Valhalla was flying the Stars and Stripes, as were Allison V. Armour's Utowana and A. J. Drexel's White Heather, which the Duke and Duchess of Somerset are to hire later. It is said that Mr. Drexel will soon build an 1,800-tonner for ocean traveling. The Marquise de Galliffet and her son are guests of the Castellanes. Count de Castellane's gray morning suit and Panama hat were conspicuous among the blue serges and yachting caps which are the regulation men's costume here.

Lady Randolph Churchill has hired a small yacht for the week, and is frequently seen on Howard Gould's yacht Niagara, although the owner of that vessel will not arrive before the end of the week.

There was a large gathering on the lawn of the Royal Yacht Squadron, including Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Drexel, who are occupying Norreys Castle, and their guests, the Duchess of Somerset and Mmes. Rupert, Beckett, Kennett, and Wilson. Lady Randolph Churchill and Lady Lister Kaye, who have chartered a yacht together, and are living on it, near shore, were also on the lawn. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught came on the lawn for a few minutes in the evening, and chatted with Mrs. George Keppel and Princess Henry of Pless.

It is understood that the Queen was an interested spectator from the balcony of the Osborne House.

The Prince of Wales presided this evening at the banquet of the Royal Yacht Squadron. Sixty guests were present, including the Duke of York, the Duke of Connaught, Lord Dunraven, and Admiral von Eisendecker, who represented Emperor William on the Meteor. The Prince of Wales, on behalf of the club, commissioned the Admiral to compliment the Emperor upon his victory.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The Daily Telegraph's Cowes correspondent says:

"It seems doubtful, as far as can be judged, whether the Britannia is sailing up to her old form. She did not appear to move so well as formerly. The Meteor's change of rig seemed to make little difference in her speed."

The Times says: "The day was a somewhat lucky one for the Meteor, inasmuch as the force of the wind sufficed to cause her to travel at a rate of speed which she would not have exceeded when in cutter rig. Indeed, it is quite possible that, in the weather circumstances of the day, she would have proved to be as fast as the Shamrock, though much less or much more wind might have altered the result."

CANADIAN WINS A RACE.

Glencairn III. Scores Her First Victory for Seawanhaka Cup.

DORVAL, Quebec, Aug. 1.—With weather favorable to his boat and good seamanship Duggan, the skipper of the Canadian defender, Glencairn, won his first race and the third of the series for the Seawanhaka Cup this afternoon. From the very start, when Glencairn crossed the line nine seconds ahead, it was apparent that the Canadian boat had a great advantage over the American challenger. On the first leg, which was a beat to windward, the Constance rounded the buoy fifty-three seconds ahead of the Glencairn. After rounding the first buoy the Constance set a spinnaker well forward, using it as a balloon jib, while the Glencairn held on under reaching jib for quite a time, when she followed her rival's example. Here something seemed to be the matter with the Glencairn's foresail, and Duggan took in his large jib. Both boats carried full mainsails, and Glencairn appeared to gain slightly, and when the second buoy was rounded by the Constance at 2:06:20 it was snown that the Glencairn was thirty-five seconds behind, having reduced her rival's lead by eighteen seconds.

On the first leg of the second round, which was another beat to windward, Glencairn held well on to the American boat. Sometimes one seemed to be gaining and then the other. The Glencairn was now sailing much better than before, and she rounded the six-mile buoy just forty-one seconds after the Constance, having lost only six seconds on this leg to windward. Soon she succeeded in blanketing the Constance and began to pull a little ahead, and as she neared the eight-mile buoy she slowly increased the distance between her and the Constance, rounding the buoy at 2:51:37, just twenty-two seconds ahead.

The Glencairn passed the ten-mile mark at 3:22:20, the Constance following thirty-five seconds later. The wind was becoming lighter, and the run in before the wind was the slowest of the day. The Glencairn gradually forged ahead and finished at 3:53:26, three minutes and six seconds ahead of the Constance.

JEWELS IN HIS HANDKERCHIEF.

A. H. Emmanuel Arrested at Hoboken on the Charge of Smuggling.

Among the passengers who arrived in Hoboken yesterday on the North German Lloyd liner Friedrich der Grosse, from Bremen, was A. H. Emmanuel of 247 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, an agent for a Mil

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 2, 1899.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W. C.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarsbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.
ITALY, Rome: Loescher & Co.

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TWELVE PAGES.

HOW TO REDUCE THE OUTGO.

One reason why taxes are so high in New York is that the city is supporting a very large number of persons who have no just claim upon it and paying generous salaries to a lot of perfectly useless officers.

The list of allowances made to semi-charitable institutions of all sorts for the support of dependent persons ought to be examined minutely and thoroughly with a view to the establishment of this form of bounty-giving upon an honest and equitable basis. Charitable institutions which draw money from the city for the support of orphans or other charges ought not to get an allowance per week large enough to make the care and support of their inmates a source of profit. That is a misappropriation of the taxpayers' money that is scandalous and should be stopped. Every department and bureau should be examined with a view to the expelling of drones and the cutting off of sinecures. The charter framework itself stands in need of partial reconstruction in order that offices that are costly without being ornamental may be abolished.

Controller COLER is reported to have expressed the belief that four millions of expense might be saved to the city by a rigid revision of the appropriation lists. If he can point the way to a reform of this magnitude and assist in the specific economies needed to effect the saving of this great sum, he will win and enjoy a distinction that none of his associates in the City Government is at all likely to secure for himself.

MR. ALGER'S EVASION.

Up to this time we have believed that the ex-Secretary of War, being honestly unable to see himself as others saw him, honestly regarded himself as a victim of persecution, as some kind of hitherto unclassified martyr. It was a curious view of the position, but if it gave him any comfort, nobody would have cared to dislodge his belief in it so long as it was quite certain that he was out for good and could do the United States of America no more harm.

But we are bound to say that this view is no longer tenable, in view of the Secretary's defense. It is a defense against a recent article in The London Times, and that is characteristic. MACAULAY said with complacency to a Frenchman who had complimented him on his history that "the judgment of foreigners is an anticipation of the judgment of posterity," and that is characteristic—of MACAULAY—and also true. Hence it was reasonable that an American public man should be disturbed about a foreign more than about a domestic criticism. But that ALGER, when he has absolutely been scared and driven out of office by the clamor of his own countrymen, continued for more than a year, should pretend to have heard for the first time that there was some objection to him from a foreign newspaper, and should have replied to it before he had received, or as soon as he had received, an actual copy of the newspaper, this also is characteristic. But nobody will say that it is ingenuous. Everybody will say that it is ridiculously evasive.

It is far more evasive for the ex-Secretary to reply to charges that were never brought. The point which he labors in his evasive defense is that the high places in the line of the American Army, at the outbreak of the Spanish war, were bestowed for proved or presumptive merit. Nobody ever said they were not. Everybody has already acknowledged that they were. But nobody supposed that this was Mr. ALGER'S work, and in his defense he explicitly acknowledges that it was not.

What the man did which tended to demoralize and disgust the United States Army was to make or procure appointments on the staff of novices and ignoramuses over the heads of men who knew their business, and who were expected to teach it to their superiors. THE TIMES may be pardoned for referring to itself as one of the earliest and one of the most persistent of the organs of opinion which early discerned that Mr. ALGER was unfit for his place, early determined that the public welfare required that he should be got out of it, and finally succeeded in getting him out. On the 18th of May, 1898, this journal reminded the President that if the Spanish war was to be seriously conducted it behooved him to provide himself with a serious Secretary of War. And on the 21st of that month it specified his offense against the army and the country in the political appointment of "favorite sons" to the staff of the army, over the heads of men who had earned their promotion, in the appointment of a John Jacob Astor, in the appointment of a grandson of ULYSSES S. GRANT, in the appointment of a son of JAMES G. BLAINE, in the appointment of a son of JOHN A. LOGAN, in the appointment of two sons of CALVIN S. BRICE, in the appointment of a son of RUSSELL A. ALGER. There were twenty or so of these appointments, and the sum of them was enough to demoralize any army that was ever formed, enough to convince every officer that the army of the United States was a body in which promotion went by favor and not by merit.

That was the real offense of the man against the army and the country. Everybody knows it. He must know it. If he does not know it, or if, knowing it, he pretends that the American people are opposed to him for the appointment to high commands of FITZ LEE and "JOE" WHEELER, what is to be said of him? We do not care to say it. Only we say that for the remainder of his career he had better be content with the pursuit of private business and the cultivation of the domestic affections, and keep as much as possible out of the public view.

THE SHORT CAMPAIGN IDEA.

The Chicago Chronicle does not assent to the suggestion of THE TIMES that the National conventions of the two parties be put off until September or October next year in order that the least possible disturbance to business may be occasioned by a Presidential campaign of which the predestined result is already foreseen. Our Chicago contemporary points out several branches of trade which are helped by the demands incident to the campaign, and so advances step by step to this statement of the proposition that a lively Presidential canvass is a good thing anyway, even if it does disturb business:

> Even if it were otherwise—if dullness in trade accompanied excitement in politics—it would not be an evil. The hurry, the hustle, the vim, the absorption of interest, the enthusiasm and patriotic passion of great political campaigns make us better citizens. Every flutter of a flag, every shout for a principle, every cheer for a popular orator—on whatever side—is a demonstration of the fidelity, the faith, and the truth of the people toward the institutions under which we live. The vast expenditure of money in a long campaign—even with HANNA as the almoner—does not corrupt the hearts of the voters. It enriches a few agents of corruption—a small number of rascals are highly paid—but the fountains of political virtue are not poisoned. All the arguments are not in favor of short Presidential campaigns.

There is some force in this reasoning. We admit that it is a good thing for the people to be stirred up about once in four years by political appeals that make them think, that clarify their ideas and give form to their beliefs. But we vehemently deny that it is to their advantage to be called out every four years to beat W. J. BRYAN.

A campaign about the tariff, the trusts, if anybody wants to make them a campaign issue, the pension scandal, about the Republican intention to reduce the representation of the Southern States in the House of Representatives, and consequently in the Electoral College, about expansion and "imperialism," and the many other matters of policy as to which honest men may candidly differ would instruct the people and promote the public welfare. But how can it promote the public welfare to spend four months in repudiating a dangerous man and his absurd and detestable principles when nobody reasonably doubts that the country would do the work just as well and effectively in three weeks?

The people of the United States would be much more profitably and agreeably occupied in attending to business during the months of July, August, and September next year than in listening to Populist harangues or the replies thereto. Then in the last fortnight preceding election day they would willingly and joyfully turn out to administer to W. J. BRYAN his regular quadrennial beating.

We reaffirm our belief that the National Committees of the two parties would earn the gratitude of the country and promote its prosperity if they would have the good sense to put off the conventions until September or October—rather late in October.

THE WAR AND POLITICS.

There is probably no citizen of this Republic who takes pride in the war we are carrying on in the Philippines. We can get no glory out of it. We are performing a stern and unpleasant duty in punishing the Filipinos for their lawless resistance to our authority and in defending the great majority of the inhabitants of the Island of Luzon against the ravages of AGUINALDO'S few thousand outlaws.

Nobody, least of all the President, wants the war prolonged for the fun we get out of it. It is manifestly for the interest of the country and all its people that hostilities should be terminated as speedily as possible. It seems to us, therefore, that it is quite unnecessary for Senator BURROWS to tell the country that it will be bad for the Republican Party if the war is not ended at once. The Senator's utterances which we here quote are a waste of breath:

> It is my judgment that if the war in the Philippines is still in progress next year, and the end is not then in sight, the situation will be to the disadvantage of the Republican Party. Unless the war in the Philippines speedily ends it will become an important political factor, and its continuance will make the outlook for Republican success uncertain, to say the least.

Suppose the war is not ended until after the next Presidential election. Let us suppose that the President has done his best with the men and money furnished him by Congress to annihilate AGUINALDO, but has failed to make the islands entirely peaceful. Does Senator BURROWS imagine that the voters of the country will turn to BRYAN and elect him President as a means of expressing their displeasure at Mr. MCKINLEY'S want of success in the Philippines?

They will be greatly disappointed, no doubt, if the war continues another year. War is carried on at a heavy cost of money, lives, and suffering. It is a calamity at best. But it is not the greatest calamity. It is not so great a calamity as BRYAN, free silver coinage, repudiation, business ruin, universal disaster, and National dishonor. However deeply the people may regret the continuance of a war that nobody would think of calling "popular," they will not be such fools as to build up mountains of trouble at home because the President has not leveled the molehill of trouble at Manila.

If the Democratic Party were of a mind to take advantage of such Republican disaffection as undoubtedly exists the result might be different. The united Democracy reinforced by the anti-Administration Republicans would make up a triumphant majority. But the Democracy has entered upon a wild debauch. It is reeling and pitching about in a shocking condition, and shows no signs of sobering up. The people will never trust it with power until it repents and reforms.

"HORGAN AND SLATTERY."

That was a truly awful exposure that the Mazet committee managed to make yesterday of the husband of Mrs. HORGAN and the husband of Mrs. SLATTERY. That is not a flattering description of two architects. But it is the legal description. It has been made to appear that the only public status these men have, the only description under which they can do business, is that of the husbands of their respective wives. That is to say, they are bankrupts, and therefore discredited as business men. As we have before admitted, that is not conclusive as to their standing as architects. There are some very good architects in New York, men whose opinions upon the technical or the aesthetic side of their profession would command respect, who are in the same boat. They are men who have been tempted into ventures outside of their legitimate professional lines, and the ventures have turned out badly. Hence it may happen, and has happened, that an architect who owes money that he cannot pay may still be an architect of good, even of high, professional standing.

But HORGAN and SLATTERY! It is to be hoped that everybody will take in the significance of the appearance of these men on the stand, the manner in which they answered or refused to answer questions respecting their professional status and their professional knowledge and their professional achievements. Why should these persons be regarded by the City Government of New York not merely as the leaders of a profession in which not one reputable practitioner in a hundred ever so much as heard of them before the city took them up, but as the universal specialists in that profession? Why should HORGAN and SLATTERY, who have no professional standing of any kind, be invoked to overrule the recommendations of an experienced specialist like Mr. WITHERS in one of his own specialties, that of prison building? Why should they be invoked to overrule the plans of an architect of experience and standing like Mr. THOMAS upon the appropriate interior finish and decoration of his own design, approved by experts and adopted by the city after singularly mature consideration, for the Hall of Records? Why, when there is a question of designing engine houses for the Fire Department, or reconstructing a steamboat for the Fire Department, or building scows for the Department of Corrections, or reconstructing steamboats for the Department of Charities, or of landscape gardening, for some other department, should they be called in? Why, in short, should men who have no standing whatever in any branch of the profession which it seems they have taken up within two or three years be assumed by all the departments of the Municipal Government, to be at the head of all its branches, and be permitted and invited to behave in a way that would insure their prompt expulsion from any professional association, provided they had previously shown that they were qualified to belong to any?

Evidently there is no answer to this question that is compatible with the possession both of common sense and common honesty on the parts of the heads of departments and of the ruling spirits of the City Government. If every head of a department and every person "high up" in the councils of the Boss enjoyed a dividend from the professional proceeds of HORGAN and SLATTERY, then there would be an intelligible reason why the municipal authorities, from the Mayor down, should pretend that these bankrupt tenement-house builders were great architects, and were capable of passing upon the works of architects of real standing. But if we withdraw this injurious supposition, what reason is there consistent with the sanity of the persons implicated why the architectural profession should be insulted and the great city disgraced and threatened by the appointment as city architects of men who have no professional standing whatever, and whose personal and social standing we may infer from their demeanor on the witness stand?

Mr. Moss has not done so good or so fruitful a day's work since he has been counsel to the Mazet committee as he did yesterday in showing up "Horgan and Slattery." The exposure was complete and unsparing. The effect may not be immediate, but it is sure to come, as the meaning of the exhibition reaches, from those who see at a glance what the meaning is and must be, through the entire community.

"THE RED COCK" IN MARIENBURG.

The cabled news that the "Market," or old main street of Marienburg on the Nogat, has been devastated by fire, will send a shudder through every German archaeologist, for if he has never set foot in the town he will be apt to know that another very delightful old bit of mediaeval townscape has fallen and that the flames must have raged perilously near that pride of Prussia to the eastward, the castle of the Teutonic Knights. As HANS SACHS would say, "the red cock has roosted on the town."

One enters the Market from the eastward through the old town gate, whose drawbridge and portcullis might be easily replaced, since the arrangements for both are still present. At the other end of the broad Market rise the tall roofs and towns of the castle beyond a deep, umbrageous moat. To right and left are the old houses of two stories and gabled roofs with arcades not unlike those of Chester in England below their fronts. A curious survival are the "arbors," square, pew-like inclosures, in front of each house, some of them covered, where the burghers have tables and chairs whence they survey with a fine, stolid complacency the citizens who lack such substantial proofs of old-established rank. Midway on the right is the Town Hall, arcaded in front, its longer axis parallel to the Market, its gable ends diversified with brick pilasters and its long rooftree crowned by a slender spire. The expanse of sloping cobbles is drained in the old way by an open gutter down its length, and there is a vast distinction in the haughtiness of those who own houses on the river side and those who dwell on the opposite side of the Market. It is almost as wide as that between the Great and Little Burghers of New Amsterdam in days of old.

The castle of Marienburg, which has stood the wars of pagans and Christians and the furor Teutonicus of German restorers for six centuries, is now a museum well worth visiting on the way to Dantzic and Königsberg. The waters of the Vistula that run by Cracow and Warsaw to the Baltic separate in West Prussia into two branches, one of which passes by Marienburg, the other by Dantzic to the Amber Coast, Marienburg lying near the division between East and West Prussia, but belonging to the latter. It was the old home of the Teutonic Order, whither came adventurous men in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries to learn the art of war against Poles and Lithuanians and Tartars, men from Italy and France, Germany, Great Britain, and Ireland. From its gates issued armies in the Baltic Crusades, and in its handsome refectories many famous Princes and leaders have been entertained by the Highmasters of the Order. Some account of the castle is given in the July number of The Architectural Review, where a view of the Market and the old Town Hall can be seen. Perhaps the cable has exaggerated the importance of the loss. It would be a pity indeed if this charming bit of old town architecture should have been obliterated; the loss might be likened to that of a serious fire in Nuremburg or in Rothenburg on the Taube.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A letter just received by the father of M. J. TUMILTY, a Rochester boy serving with the Sixth Artillery in Manila, contains two notable passages. One of them, and by far the more important of the two in some ways, reads as follows: "How are the harvest apples back of the barn? Are they ripe yet? Great Scott! if we only had them down here; bet your life they'd taste good." That is a side light on war, and there is a fine informality about it, at once amusing and pathetic. Elsewhere in his letter young TUMILTY talks of fighting with great vivacity, and clearly reveals that he finds it interesting enough to be enjoyable, but now and then he thinks hard of home and "the harvest apples behind the barn," and then war and the vaunted fruits of the tropics lose their charms. And it is not from sentiment alone that he remembers the apples. As a matter of plainest fact, the marvelous fruits of the lands below the temperate zone are for the most part pretty poor eating. The pineapple and the banana excepted, not one of them satisfies anything more than curiosity, and in the whole list there is no worthy rival for our peaches, plums, strawberries, or apples. Oranges and lemons mean well, of course, wherever they grow, but the best of them owe more to Northern intelligence than to a burning sun. Young TUMILTY'S second valuable contribution is politico-military. It gives his—and a rather novel—appreciation of a much-criticised man. "There is," writes this thoughtful private, "a good deal of dissatisfaction expressed about Gen. OTIS. They claim that he cuts no ice, but in my opinion he shovels the snow off the sidewalk all the same. He hasn't got the dash or brilliancy of LAWTON, but is a cool, careful, level-headed man, who counts all the chances before he makes a break." One could easily receive a worse recommendation than that. Here are three more lines from the same authority: "The Southern and Western men are devils for a rush, but the New York boys get there just the same."

—Ever since the war with Spain was well started people have been wondering how it was that Gen. WOOD happened to attain promotion so rapidly and why he was put exactly where he belonged and allowed to do his work without any regard whatever for political exigencies. Now that ex-Secretary ALGER has claimed the merit of discovering and utilizing this remarkable officer to the best advantage, people will wonder more than ever. For Gen. WOOD is not known to have possessed a "pull," and his abilities, though not unknown when the war began, had won recognition only in narrow professional circles, and his appointment pleased so few persons that, in a politician's eyes, it was really something of a mistake. There has been talk, of course, that a Colonelcy had to be opened to Gov. ROOSEVELT, and that therefore WOOD was put out of the way—upward. That theory reduces the case to the characteristic and understandable Algerine level, but it has few other merits. The ex-Secretary is shrewd in putting Gen. WOOD forward as evidence of his own discernment and good intention. It remains to be seen whether some other claimant will appear for the honor of bringing to light the finest example of the Colonial Governor now on view in an American possession. When Mr. ALGER told how he dreamed of a good way to get rid of the Spanish prisoners, somebody else at once asserted that the scheme of repatriation at our expense was devised by said somebody while wide awake and several days before Mr. ALGER took his lucky nap. It would not be exactly startling, therefore, if another somebody soon enters a prior claim to Gen. WOOD.

—Defense of the view that the new century begins with 1900 seems to have simmered down to the statement that our present system of designating the years is not like another system used by certain persons for certain other purposes; and that if that other system had been extended, as it should have been, to the naming of years, the new century would begin twelve months before it really will. All this is undoubtedly true, but, what, pray, has it to do with the case as it is? Facts are one thing; might-have-been's and should-be's are another, and failure to distinguish between the two leads to much waste of time and temper. Beyond question, "1899" means the one thousand eight hundred and ninety-ninth year of the Christian era, and the next to the last year of the nineteenth century. Beyond question, too, 1900 will close that century and 1901 will start the next one. We are not denying that to have had a year 0 would have been a good idea, but we do assert that no such year was ever recognized, and that none ever can be without changing every date in all our modern literature, historical and other. And that would be a terrible bother, not to be seriously contemplated by any sane man.

—They have a new theory over in London to explain why we folks over here talk such queer English—if it is really English at all. The theory is propounded by a correspondent of The Standard, and, being a cautious man, he explicitly states that he doesn't warrant its accuracy. The ingenious gentleman bases his opinion on something he has read about EMERSON'S peculiar voice and manner of speaking. Both, he understands, were "highly contagious," and produced a deep and lasting effect upon EMERSON'S brother-Transcendentalists at Concord and Boston—"the fountain heads of modern American culture." The correspondent quotes HASKINS as saying in his work on the philosopher: "I do not know to what subtle influences to ascribe it, but after conversing with Mr. EMERSON even for a brief time, I always found myself able and inclined to adopt his voice and manner of speaking." Then the theorist adds: "Being ignorant as to the date when the 'Yengeese' in general acquired their present characteristic voice, I cannot tell whether the above-mentioned circumstance has any bearing upon the matter." That, however, is obvious hedging. He believes that we all imitate EMERSON without knowing it, and he might as well have said so.

A TABLE D'HOTE DINNER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The other night I was induced to try a "fifty-cent table d'hôte dinner." The hostelry visited was decidedly imposing, there being probably 100 persons or more in the various rooms. On taking a most uncomfortable seat—one side of the chair being higher than the other—the first to attract my attention was a notice, "That on account of the war tax and the high license the price of dinners had been raised to 55 cents. This was interesting, particularly as the waiter admitted that dinners were served at the usual price up to the time that the war tax went into operation. It was evident, therefore, that the Raines law had nothing to do with the price, but was simply used as a subterfuge to ease the conscience of the wily host and for putting more money into his pocket. Five cents, of course, on a dinner looks small to Americans, but when it is considered that this hostelry serves 500 or 600 dinners a day, it amounts to $175 per week, or upward of $9,000 a year—$7,300 of which is an extra profit on the war tax. In connection with this, the method of using the internal revenue stamp was open to suspicion. Instead of placing it over the cork in the usual way, so that it would be destroyed when opening the bottle, it was placed on the neck of the bottle and the wine served without corks, hence the Government has no protection against having the same bottle refilled and the revenue stamp used over indefinitely.

The dinner was the par excellence of Alsatian humbuggery. The wine was the cheapest California, worth about 25 cents per gallon. The menu consisted of soup made of Croton water and colored with beef extract, and a very light color at that. Then about one-third of a fresh water fish served with half of a potato. Next came a portion of chicken which had either been through a process of saleratus water to take out the putrefaction or it had been embalmed by the market undertakers who make this class of stock a specialty. There was no more taste to it than to the rim of an old straw hat. Lastly, roast beef was served with a few sprigs of spaghetti. This was from the round, and cut as thin as the edge of a razor. Besides, it had been cooked over more than once. After this came the dessert, which included fromage de Brie the size of a hickory nut, and about one-sixth of a slab of icecream, together with a small cup of coffee. This ended the farce of about one hour's duration, during which time I neither saw nor even smelled a decent course or dish served of anything. Moreover, I venture to say that the very patrons of this "joint" would throw these dishes at the head of any waiter who had the audacity to serve them in any of the ordinary restaurants.

The person with me was from the market, and quite competent to estimate the cost of this dinner. In no way could we estimate the amount above 12½ cents, making the profit on each dinner 42½ cents. In addition to this, every customer is expected to pay the waiter 10 cents. This the public usually believe belongs to the waiter, but it does not. It is simply a French method of extracting more money from the public, and goes to pay all of the help of the establishment. The only benefit derived by the waiter is that if he does not turn in a certain amount of money every day he is regarded as a thief or as being unfit for the business and is discharged. Thus the public are humbugged out of 65 cents for a so-called French dinner made up of the poorest and cheapest products of the market.

In Paris these cheap dinners are the products of large hotels and restaurants, every piece of meat left over on a plate having a market value according to the size and quality. New York is not unlike Paris; therefore the hotels must naturally have leavings and stuff left over which they cannot use again. Hence, taking into consideration the fact that this is not seen being carried away in charity baskets or found in the ash barrel as formerly, it is fair to assume that these restaurateurs have made a market for it, and that some of the dishes served at these table d'hôtes may have been chewed on by guests of the Fifth Avenue Hotel or Waldorf-Astoria.

It is time New Yorkers had learned some common sense, and either buy their own food and cook it or patronize honest restaurants. AMERICAN.

New York, July 31, 1899.

MAGISTRATE CRANE'S RULING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent, F. A. Voss, in his letter of to-day seems to find some connection between the American system of gaining a knowledge of any particular trade or business and the case of embezzlement to which the above heading refers. The same system of apprenticeship which obtains in Germany has always been the custom in England, and many a lad has bitterly repented the day which "bound him apprentice" and handed him body and soul into the tender mercies of a tyrannical master, who might if he wished simply use his apprentice for some years as a drudge, a legal slave. Though I am an Englishman, I am strongly averse to this well-known English method of teaching boys the trades they wish to learn. I served four years' apprenticeship myself, two years of which were wasted, as porter's work consisted chiefly of the extent of my duties. Still, it was no use kicking, as the terrors of the law can very easily be invoked by a master to subdue the rebellious apprentice who shows signs of declaring his independence. There is another objection to the apprenticeship custom besides that of taking away a boy's sense of personal freedom, and that is the experience and knowledge an apprentice picks up when serving his time depends entirely upon the skill and business ability of the man or firm to whom he is apprenticed, and these of course differ, consequently the general run of young men, after serving their time, find they would have learned more if they had not been confined to one particular place and certain methods of doing things. In America, young men get around more, and, as far as I can see, they obtain a broader and more general knowledge by doing so when learning a trade, and in shorter time. Anyway, the American-born and trained workman can hold up his end all right. Though I fail to see any connecting point between apprenticeship and dishonesty, as we have rogues and thieves in England, and possibly Germany is not exempt, I agree with your correspondent's concluding remark, wishing "more elbowroom to a man of Magistrate Crane's stamp," as, if a man must err, it is best to do so on the side of leniency.

> "The quality of mercy is not strain'd,
> It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven."

A MAN FROM LONDON.

New York, July 30, 1899.

A MANUFACTURER'S VIEW.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of the public interest in manufacturing industrial combinations, or trusts, and the widespread demand for restrictive State and National legislation, I offer the following remarks in the endeavor to show, from a business man's practical standpoint, how the real interests of the public at large are affected and whether such legislation is desirable.

In such a brief article very much is left unsaid that might strengthen the position taken herein.

The principal questions to ask about the new system of combinations of factories are:

First—Will cost of production be cheaper than under the old system of individual manufacturers?

Second—Will expense of distribution be less?

Third—What will be the effect on labor and wages?

Fourth—What will be the effect on prices?

An affirmative answer is usually conceded to the first two questions. Taking them, however, in their order:

First—Cost of production. The management of each new combination has the advantage at the outset of comparing manufacturing costs in a number of different factories and adopting for all the most advantageous methods. In addition to this, the concentration of manufacturing, ample capital, ability to buy cheaper, lessened cost per unit of superintendence, and many other causes which enable the larger manufacturer to produce cheaper than the smaller manufacturer, certainly enable these enormous combinations to work at lower cost than the average manufacturer, and generally at as low, or lower, cost than large single factories.

Second—As to distribution. Under the new system, producer and consumer are brought closer together. Services of salesmen are, to a considerable extent, dispensed with, cross freights, often a very important item, are saved, and altogether the economical balance is undoubtedly in favor of the new system.

Third—Effect on wages and labor. Recent advances in wages have been due to commercial activity, and not to the trusts, and the ultimate effect is a matter of opinion.

The new system is likely to employ the same number of workmen at equally high wages, and their employment will probably be more stable, as there is less liability of corporate insolvency, or of overproduction, followed by idleness. I think labor will fare better, and can make better terms under large corporations and broad, trained men than under the single factory system, where most manufacturers think they are forced by competition to pay as little as possible. The relations of capital and labor are being better understood and settled, and are to-day usually settled more satisfactorily for the men by larger employers than small ones.

On the other hand, the new system reduces the number of salesmen, and to a less extent office clerks, but both these bear a trifling relation in numbers to manual laborers, and their loss of employment occurs during a period of prosperity where most of those thrown out can soon find new positions.

Fourth—Effect on prices. The past does not supply statistics. Standard Oil and Sugar operated under different conditions. Commercial activity has brought advancing prices. Articles not controlled by trusts, such as tin, copper, and iron, rising equally with trust articles, and it is impossible to say what, if any, part in the general advance has been due to trusts.

Trusts are subject to the same natural laws of trade as individual manufacturers, and their greatest danger—excluding bad management—lies in possible competition. Good business management and self-interest require them to maintain prices at such a moderate level as will not invite competition and at a lower level than has ruled hitherto. It is reasonable to conclude that the ruling price of nearly any manufactured article for a term of years has been such as to leave the average manufacturer a profit, and that if the trusts should fix prices at figures leaving a profit for the average manufacturer they would simply be overwhelmed with competition. They absolutely must fix prices lower, and in doing so they share with the public the economies due to their operation.

These remarks apply to trusts in general; there are exceptions, such as those enjoying a monopoly through ownership of patents, control of raw material, and also through excessive tariff protection. Business interests are best left as free and unfettered as possible, and, speaking broadly, they are much better regulated by the natural laws of trade, to which they are subject, than by legislation.

To sum up, if my conclusions are correct, and I think they will appear reasonable to the fair minded, the well-managed trust can produce cheaper, and market its product more economically, and will, presumably, pay as good wages and sell its manufactured products cheaper than heretofore. Under these conditions they are correct economically and an advantage to the country and its people. Much stress is laid by opponents of trusts upon the suppression of individual effort, which, I think, deserves little attention, and also upon the suppression of competition which, however, is not suppressed, but dormant, and exists ready to assert itself under proper conditions. A great deal of competition which is wasteful and useless is set aside.

One very important consideration favoring our trusts is their relation to the export trade and foreign competition, and their probable ability to pay American wages and compete with foreign manufacturers employing cheaper labor.

Instead of adopting restrictive legislation to control trusts it would appear ordinary common sense to await further developments and give them a chance to adjust themselves to their surroundings and demonstrate their usefulness or otherwise.

MANUFACTURER.

New York, July 31, 1899.

THE NAMING OF STREETS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With your kind permission and the indulgence of your readers, allow me to give herewith my views in regard to our so-called improved (?) system of naming the streets, as invented by our present Commissioner. If enough time had been taken to study the matter thoroughly before putting it in operation, the impracticability of its adoption would have been manifested by the many objectionable features that would have presented themselves.

In all my travels, in both this country and Europe, there is not a city that does not have the one system—namely, having the posts lettered in the same direction that the street runs. This system is used all over the world, and this city should be the last to make a change and adopt one different from that which is universal, as there are at all times strangers coming to the city, who are apt to become confused. This does not seem to bother our Commissioner much, however, judging from the remark made by him, "Oh, they'll get used to it."

Lamp posts are not lettered so much for the benefit of a city's inhabitants as for strangers, for those that live in a city are naturally acquainted with its streets, and are, therefore, not entirely dependent upon lamp posts to guide them.

The reason, as given, for adopting this system is that people riding in cars are better able to see the name of a street as they fly past; but all people do not always ride, and, besides, what good does it do one who is riding in a car to see the desired street go whizzing by, and thus be compelled to ride one or two blocks further, just because the name could not be seen until the car was on an even line with the lamp post. Every one knows that no conductor can stop his car then at that corner, but will carry one a block further. How much better is it to be able to read the name of a street on the lamp post a block, or even half of a block, away, and thus have ample time to notify the conductor to stop at that particular corner.

So much for the riding public. For pedestrians it is equally bad. Lamp posts are not meant to tell the people what street they are on so much as what street they have come to. If I should be walking along a street, is it possible for me to read the signs that are fastened flat against a house a block away from me, or those that extend out and read at right angles to the way I am walking, and are thus placed in front of me to read in the same manner as a book or newspaper? It is just the same with a lamp post. With this new system, a person is compelled to walk up to it and study the thing first and, besides, be thoroughly familiar with the streets anyway in order to understand it.

Imagine a stranger in the city who should want to go to a certain number on Fifth Avenue and, unbeknown to himself, should just happen to be on that avenue! Naturally prompted by instinct and, if he be a traveler, used to the ways of all cities, in consulting the lamp post he would read "Fifth Avenue" staring him in the face at right angles. He would therefore take it for granted that the street crossing the one he was on would be Fifth Avenue, and would go accordingly, only to find himself very much mixed.

It may be well enough for the inhabitants of this city who are well acquainted with the different streets, but for strangers it will never do. Alas! some people do not think so far, however, their mental capacities being so limited that they cannot think it possible that there are people in the city who do not know it.

I should like to suggest here a plan, something like that which I have noticed in some cities in Europe, where they look out for the welfare of visiting strangers more than they do here. It is that of putting a sign on all corner houses, and, if there be a lot on the corner, a sign on the fence, the rule being, as here, that all empty lots are to be fenced in. It is not necessary to put a sign on both walls of all the houses that should be on the corner, but only on one wall, in such a manner that, by looking on the wall of the house on the opposite right-hand corner, one can see very plainly the name of the street to which he has come. For instance, a house on the northeast corner has the sign only on the south wall, giving the name of the street running east and west; on the southeast corner, a sign on the west wall giving the name of the street running north and south; on the southwest corner, a sign on the north wall giving the name of the street running east and west, and on the northwest corner, a sign on the east wall, giving the name of the street running north and south.

New York, July 29, 1899. E. G. JUNIOR.

SHAM REPUBLICS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Under the heading of "Sham Republics," a correspondent signing himself "A Sane Man," in your issue of July 31, strikes very hard blows at your ideas concerning imperialism. I imagine that we all want to know what there is about it and would all prefer to be informed on the subject through the mediumship of a sane man rather than a lunatic, and therefore I suggest that this correspondent advise what course the Government should pursue. It is the easiest thing in the world to find fault and flaws in any particular course which the Government might pursue under the circumstances in which it found itself placed. It could have evacuated the Philippines and Cuba immediately after the signing of the peace treaty, or it might have offered these possessions at auction, to be sold to the highest bidder. What would "Sane Man" have the Government do? The writer is not an imperialist, but does not believe in throwing away soiled water until knowing where to find some that is clean. AMERICAN.

New York, July 31, 1899.

APPEALING TO THE GOLD DEMOCRATS.

From The Staunton (Va.) Daily News.

The Washington Star, which is one of the cleanest and best of Republican papers, asks the gold Democrats the following questions:

"Why should the gold Democrats put up a separate ticket next year? Why imperil sound-money success by a division of sound-money strength? Why not, as in 1896, make their votes count for all that they may be worth? If Mr. Bryan is renominated, silver will again be his issue, and again such Republicans as are opposed to the gold standard will support him. They will not be as numerous as before, but in whatever numbers they may be they will not make a nomination of their own. They will make their votes count double, by not only withholding them from the Republican ticket, but by casting them for the Democratic ticket. Why should not the gold Democrats do as much for sound money?"

The gold Democrats have some questions to ask the Republicans before they pull any more chestnuts out of the fire for them: Why did you not, in the last Congress, propose and vigorously push some legislation to fix the gold standard irrevocably for six years at least? Why did you not try to put the greenbacks in such a position that they could no longer operate to drain gold out of the Treasury, and why did you not offer some plan to supply a safe flexible bank currency that would remove the incentive to crazes for some kind of abundant cheap money? Having disappointed the gold Democrats in all these matters at the last session of Congress, finally what do you propose to do at the coming session to put the country on a sound basis that needs no artificial props to keep it sound?

When the gold Democrats see you do something to win their respect will be time enough to ask them to help you.

NUGGETS.

Unprecedented.

"The moonlight excursion was different from any other I ever attended."

"Better or worse?"

"Why, we had a moon."—Chicago Record.

One or the Other.

She—A man called to-day who said he had just got back from the Klondike.

He—What did he want—to buy the place or beg some old clothes?—Indianapolis Journal.

Wasn't to be Bluffed.

Eastern Man—I have frequently traveled on some of our roads in the East when the train was going ninety miles an hour.

Western Man—Thet ain't nothin'. I rode along on the crest of a cyclone last month at the rate of 200 miles an hour.—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

Present Day Trouble.

"The young men of the present day," said the elderly person, "have great advantages over the young men of my day, both in education and business training."

"But the trouble is," said the young man, "they have no advantage over one another."—Indianapolis Journal.

Not She.

Friendman—Don't go away from home with any such feelings as you have just expressed toward your wife; some day she may join the silent majority, and then you will be sorry for what you have said.

Harrier—What! My wife join a silent majority? She couldn't stand it; it'd kill her if she had to be silent for just one minute.—Richmond Dispatch.

THE MAN BEHIND THE BOMB.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Times-Herald.

The man who labors with his hands too often bears the weight,
Unaided and alone; that God intended for the great!
Too often he must bend beneath the crushing burdens which
Of right should partly rest upon the shoulders of the rich!
He goes through life a martyr, toiling up along the years,
And watering the flowers of his masters with his tears.

The man who labors with his hands and lives on humble fare
Looks at the mansions of the rich—at all the grandeur there—
And sighs and turns too oft away with hatred in his heart
For those who rise in state and those who govern in the mart,
Or toils again and has a dream of better days to come
And then is rendered abject by the fool behind the bomb.

The man who labors with his hands and fears the laws of God,
But travels up the stony path in which the Saviour trod:
He is the rock on which the whole great social structure stands,
The sum of human happiness lies in his calloused hands!
And woe to them that weight him down with burdens they should bear,
And woe to them that rob him of the joys that he should share!

The man who labors with his hands too oft is underpaid,
Too oft is crushed beneath the car his heavy toil has made!
But in the rosy future there may be a happy day
When wrongs that he must suffer now shall all be cleared away—
And yet, alas! the day of which he dreams will never come
Until he spurns assistance from the fool behind the bomb!

PERTH AMBOY BANK WRECK

E. S. Campbell, the New Receiver, Takes Charge of the Affairs.

SAYS HE WILL LOSE NO TIME

Will Declare a Dividend as Soon as Possible — Valentine's Dealings with Broker Chapman.

Special to The New York Times.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Aug. 1.—Civic pride, with overweening ambition growing out of it, is at the bottom of the financial catastrophe that has befallen Perth Amboy. At least this was the impression gained in the course of conversation with leading citizens of that town to-day. It was, in fact, the conviction which some of them admitted had been brought home to them, after reflection upon the situation with the knowledge taught by recent events.

The good people of Perth Amboy are divided over the appointment of Edward S. Campbell, Vice President of the National Newark Banking Company, as permanent receiver of the wrecked Middlesex County Bank. Some laud the action of the Court in selecting an expert in banking; others deplore it in their fear that "local interests" may not be sufficiently considered, these interests being those of business men who have not only lost more or less considerable amounts in deposits, but have indorsed notes for others which they fear they may be called upon to pay promptly, as they fall due by a receiver who had no sentimental interest in Perth Amboy, its institutions, or inhabitants.

"If the receiver were a local man," said one of these malcontents to-day, "he would understand the position of each man affected, and, knowing that he could and would pay, if accorded time, would not press him."

Among those who express satisfaction with Vice Chancellor Pitney's selection are Mayor Compton, President E. R. Pierce of the Perth Amboy Savings Institution, and City Attorney Wight. "It is a very good selection, and I am well satisfied with it," commented Mr. Pierce.

City Attorney Wight observed: "When one considers what special qualifications are necessary in a person to intelligently and successfully administer the receivership of a bank it is difficult to understand why exception should be taken to Mr. Campbell. As a matter of sentiment, the City of Perth Amboy pursued the unbusinesslike method of depositing all its money in one banking institution. The object was to assist in the building up of a local bank. If it had not been for that the city would have been $50,000 better off to-day."

Meanwhile Receiver Campbell has filed his bond for $50,000 and settled down to work. He came to Perth Amboy this morning and spent the entire day at the bank with his predecessor James Maguire, who turned the books and papers over to him. Mr. Campbell said he had no information to give and had been busy getting acquainted with the details of the situation.

He added, however, that he would lose no time in winding up the bank's affairs, but still would not sacrifice the interests of the depositors. Where any money could be made by waiting he would wait. He expressed his intention of getting together all the money he could and declare a first dividend, so as to release as much of the tied-up money as possible.

The report that depositors of the bank had decided to bring actions against the bank officials to recover over $263,000 is without foundation. Mayor Compton, Chairman of the Depositors' Committee, and Capt. James Parker, counsel for the committee, declared that they knew nothing about the alleged movement and did not believe that it had been started.

"I don't know what the depositors will do," said a discontented member of the committee. "Anyhow, we can't get any information upon which to base an action. I understand the receiver will take the books to Newark. Mr. Lindabury, attorney for the receiver, will have charge of the whole business. He will give out just as much as he pleases and as little as he pleases. Depositors will go up to Newark and cool their heels there, but they won't get much information for their trouble yet a while. If a local man had been appointed we would have had a hand to find out how matters stand and where we are at."

Uriah B. Watson, President of the bank, declined to make any statement concerning the bank's affairs. He said he had been advised not to speak before the proper time, and he intended to be guided by this advice. He would not even answer a question relative to the paintings given by Henry T. Chapman of New York City as security for a loan, or the finding of a receipt signed by Mr. Chapman for $19,000 worth of bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio, Hocking Valley and Lehigh Valley Railroads, which belonged to the Perth Amboy Mutual Loan, Benefit, and Building Association, and which were disposed of by George M. Valentine, who was Treasurer of that institution.

Another person in a position to know, but who did not wish his name to appear, explained the matter as follows: "Some years ago the Perth Amboy Mutual Loan, Benefit, and Building Association invested in these railroad bonds, which it had no right to do. The money was taken from the funds of Series B, and when the shares of the series fell due they could not be paid. This and other things caused trouble, and led to a change in the administration.

"The old President got out and Valentine succeeded him. Valentine stole them and pledged them with the Middlesex County Bank, of which he was cashier, as collateral for a personal loan of about $11,000. He then took the bonds from the bank's vaults, without the knowledge of the officials.

"When the Bank Examiners came here last January to examine the accounts of the bank they found Valentine's notes without collateral or any indorsement. Valentine said that the bonds he had given for security were in the hands of Mr. Chapman, with whom he had placed them for sale. The Examiners said that he must get a receipt from Mr. Chapman showing the latter had the bonds or the cashier's notes would be thrown out. Valentine then procured the receipt from Mr. Chapman that was found at the bank yesterday."

The report that the Perth Amboy Savings Institution lost more than the shortage of $7,900 which was made good by the Valentine family was admitted by President E. R. Pierce to-day, who, however, denied that it would foot up $25,000. "The Valentine family will have to make good their full bond for $15,000," said Mr. Pierce, "which they are willing to do. The shortage, if any, will be very trifling when this bond has been paid. I saw the Bank Examiner's report this morning, and may say that I am well satisfied with the situation."

Mr. Johnson, one of the officials of the Banking and Insurance Department, however, is authority for the statement that a considerable shortage will still remain after the balance of the $15,000 bond has been paid. He said that an effort would be made to get the Directors of the bank to make this difference good.

MR. CHAPMAN REFUSES TO TALK.

Said to Have Valued Paintings Made Over to the Bank at $54,000.

Henry T. Chapman of this city, stock broker of George M. Valentine, the defaulting cashier of the Middlesex County Bank of Perth Amboy, so far as is known at present, borrowed from the bank $21,500. As collateral for this amount he made over in the bank thirteen oil paintings, including two ascribed to Corot, one to Hobbema, and two to Van Goyen. These pictures Mr. Chapman is said to have valued at over $54,000.

They were not removed from his house, at 340 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, at the time the money was borrowed, but a note for $10,000, given by Mr. Chapman, fell due on Monday, and the paintings were replevined by George W. Wickersham of the firm of Strong & Cadwalader, counsel for the receiver of the bank.

They could not all be found at the Clinton Avenue house, but those missing were collected by Mr. Chapman and turned over to the Sheriff of Kings County, who placed them in a Brooklyn storage warehouse. If they are not redeemed by the payment of the ten-thousand-dollar note they will be sold by auction.

Clarence F. Birdseye of 71 Broadway, Mr. Chapman's counsel, gave out the following statement yesterday:

"In matters of this kind I cannot, as a lawyer discuss the facts with strangers, or with representatives of a newspaper. Mr. Chapman's relations with the Middlesex County Bank commenced almost ten years before Mr. Valentine was connected with the bank, and were simply the ordinary relations of a broker with a bank, and in this connection Mr. Valentine was introduced to Mr. Chapman as its new cashier by the representative of the bank.

"However, since Mr. Valentine's defalcation became known claims have been made by various parties upon the property in Mr. Chapman's hands, and the title to this property cannot be determined, except by the courts. The present litigation relates to these claims, and it is only such as ordinarily arises under such circumstances, and Mr. Chapman can only await the decision of the courts upon these conflicting claims. Meanwhile, as his counsel, I have advised him to make no statement in relation to his rights or those of any of the other parties."

Mr. Chapman has for many years been known to art collectors as the owner of a large number of paintings by both old and modern artists, principally works of the seventeenth century Dutch and Barbizon schools. His office was formerly at 72 Broadway, which building, with No. 74, was destroyed by fire Nov 19 last. Mr. Chapman said that he had lost a number of valuable paintings in this fire, worth in all about $15,000, and including a Diaz, an Etty, a Courbet, and a Lancret. They were not insured.

It is very seldom that banks or other financial institutions will lend money on pictures or other art objects, unless the latter are of intrinsic value. Works by the "old masters," especially, are regarded as hazardous collateral, as, except in a very few cases, it is absolutely impossible to guarantee their genuineness. A picture may be declared genuine by the most able experts here and in Europe, and yet fail to bring anything like the price at auction which another—possibly less meritorious—example, which can be traced directly to the artist, will realize.

In this country particularly such a term as the "value" of any painting is a misnomer. The prices which works of any particular school or period bring at auction vary in the greatest degree from season to season, and depend upon a number of other circumstances besides the merit of the examples offered.

BELGIAN CABINET RESIGNS.

Rejection by the Parliamentary Committee of the Electoral Bills Leads to the Action.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 1.—The Cabinet Ministers this morning decided that, in view of the rejection yesterday by the Parliamentary Committee of Fifteen of all the Government Electoral bills which had been referred to it, it was their duty to resign.

After the meeting the Premier, M. Van den Peereboom, placed the Cabinet's resignation in the hands of the King, who is now conferring with M. De Smet de Nayer, the former Premier.

At the opening of the session of the Chamber of Deputies to-day M. Van den Peereboom announced the resignation of the Ministry, and added that if the Chamber did not object the Government would remain at its disposition for the conduct of current business. M. Van de Wilde, Socialist, protested against this proposal, and demanded that all debates be adjourned, as the Chamber, he added, could not discuss questions in the absence of a responsible Government.

The Chamber finally decided to deal with non-contentious measures only.

SAMOAN AGREEMENT SIGNED.

King and President Abolished—Malietoans Desire Annexation—Dr. Solf Wanted to be Chief Justice.

APIA, Samoa, July 26, (via Auckland, New Zealand, Aug. 1.)—At a meeting of the Samoan Commissioners, just held, the agreement abolishing the King and President and agreeing to an administrator with a Legislative Council of three tripartite nominees was signed.

The Commissioners left here on the United States transport Badger July 18.

Mr. Eliot, the British representative, has gone to New Zealand. Thence he will go to San Francisco.

At a meeting of the Malietoa party the speakers expressed a desire for annexation as the best solution of the questions in dispute, but they did not declare by what country they desired to be annexed.

United States Consul Osborn will act as Chief Justice. Dr. Solf, the German President of the Municipal Council, claimed the right to act as Chief Justice under the treaty, but the commission withholding its unanimous consent, Dr. Solf resigned the office of President, as he claimed the commission's action was an insult to his honor and nationality. The German Commissioner, Baron Speck von Sternburg, prevailed upon Dr. Solf to withdraw his resignation in favor of Mr. Osborn.

Mataafa is seriously ill.

TORAL AND PAREJA TESTIFY.

Court-Martial of Spanish Generals Continued—Blanco Says There Were Not Enough Troops at Santiago.

MADRID, Aug. 1.—The second session of the court-martial of Gens. Toral and Pareja, who are charged with surrendering Santiago to the Americans without having exhausted all means of defense, was held to-day.

Gen. Pareja, in his defense, said the garrison of the City of Santiago lacked food, many of the soldiers having died of hunger. Previously, however, he added, the troops fought bravely, and many officers and men were killed. In addition, the hospitals lacked medicines. The General read several telegrams exchanged between the authorities at Washington and Major Gen. Shafter, the latter showing himself confident of forcing the surrender of the city.

Gen. Toral made a similar defense. He said that Santiago was defenseless and that it was impossible to hold out longer. He read a telegram sent to him by Capt. General Blanco, who, after consulting with the authorities at Madrid, approved of the capitulation.

Another Spanish officer testified that when he entered Santiago he found three-quarters of the troops sick.

Gen. Rubi gave testimony to the effect that further resistance would have been equivalent to the death of the remainder of the troops.

Col. Ordonnez testified that he was blockaded, and therefore did not take part in the conference in which it was decided to surrender. But, he said, he believed all means of resistance had been exhausted, though, perhaps, the capitulation might have been avoided by an attempt to break through the enemy's lines, causing much bloodshed. However, the spirit of the troops was weakened when they lost all hope of outside help.

Lieut. Gen. Pando said he regretted that the recommendations made by him before leaving Santiago had not been acted upon, as Santiago then had sufficient ammunition, except for the artillery. He disapproved the decisions of the Generals at Havana, who should have reinforced Santiago.

Gen. Blanco, who succeeded Gen. Weyler as Governor General of Cuba, narrated events which occurred at the beginning of the war. He said he had never advised the capitulation of Santiago, but favored a strong resistance. The Government, he declared, had accepted the terms of the United States without discussion, and when he telegraphed to Gen. Toral it was too late. Santiago, he added, had far from an insufficient garrison.

VISIT THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

T. B. Reed and Mr. Choate in the Distinguished Strangers' Gallery.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Thomas B. Reed, former Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and Joseph H. Choate, the United States Ambassador, occupied seats in the Distinguished Strangers' Gallery of the House of Commons to-day.

The son of the Right Hon. William Court Gully, the Speaker of the House, accompanied Messrs. Reed and Choate, pointing out to them the features of interest.

The Venezuelan Commission.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—At the session to-day of the Anglo-Venezuelan Boundary Arbitration Commission, the argument of M. Mallet-Prevost, the Secretary of the commission, in his presentation of the Venezuelan case, was confined to evidence showing that after 1761 the whole trade of Guiana was in the hands of Spain.

Ex-Treasurer of Glasgow Arrested.

GLASGOW, Aug. 1.—George Colquhoun, a lawyer, has been arrested here on the charge of embezzling funds belonging to his clients. His liabilities are said to be over £100,000. Colquhoun was formerly City Treasurer.

Niger Bill Passed Its Second Reading.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The Niger bill passed its second reading in the House of Lords to-day.

Answers to Correspondents.

"SAVAGE," Warrenton, Va.—No premium is listed on half dollars of 1826.

WYNNE & LIPPINGOTT.—The office of the National Cycling Association is at 150 Nassau Street.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL.

ANNIE RUSSELL'S PLANS.

To Appear at the Lyceum in Jerome's New Play.

Charles Frohman received a cablegram from Daniel Frohman yesterday, in which the latter agreed to an arrangement for Annie Russell to appear at the Lyceum Theatre next season. She will appear for the first time on Sept. 7, producing Jerome K. Jerome's new comedy, entitled "Miss Hobbs." Charles Richman will play the leading male part. The scenes of the play are laid near New Rochelle, N. Y.

Should the production prove successful in America, "Miss Hobbs" will be included in the London schedule of Miss Russell during her next season there. The English rights are also owned by Charles Frohman.

OLD DALY ACTORS COMPLAIN.

Rumors of Dissatisfaction at the Disposition of the Playhouse.

Rumors were current yesterday regarding certain misunderstandings among those interested in the estate of Augustin Daly. It was stated that some of the old Daly actors who had personal contracts for the coming season with Mr. Daly and who would have shared in the profits if the theatre had been continued, as contemplated at first, were dissatisfied and would bring actions against the executors.

Ex-Judge Joseph F. Daly, a brother of the deceased manager, and an executor of the estate, when seen last night, said there were no misunderstandings whatever regarding the estate so far as he knew, and that he had heard of no contemplated legal action by the old Daly actors. There were no outstanding personal contracts made by Mr. Daly with any of the members of the old company, he said, regarding the future conduct of the business.

New Burlesque at the Casino.

"The Maid in the Moon." Richard Carle's new burlesque, was given on Monday night at the Casino Roof Garden. Habitués of New York theatres criticise the piece on the ground that the jokes are not new. It may be said, however, that "The Maid in the Moon" fulfills the purpose of a roof garden piece. The humor is light, but of enough point to amuse the crowd, which is all that is expected. The music, written by Frederick Solomon, is good, and the stage fittings and costumes are uncommonly attractive. The burlesque lasts too long, and, coming after the rest of a long programme, is apt to find most of the audience weary. Otherwise it may be called a success.

Waltzes by a Chorus Boy.

Sousa, who is known to have encouraged aspiring genius on several occasions, is going to make happy a young musician in the person of Frederic K. Logan, a chorus boy, singing in "The Jolly Musketeer" with the Jefferson De Angelis Opera Company at Manhattan Beach. The bandmaster heard Logan playing some waltzes on the piano, was struck with their beauty, found out that the young man had composed them himself, and ordered the librarian of the band to arrange the waltzes for the coming week's programme. The composition is known as the "Chelro" waltzes.

The Star Theatre Opening.

The management of the Star Theatre announces that the house will open on Aug. 28 with a play entitled "Soldier of the Empire," Howard Hall being the leading man. The play is in four acts, and depicts French scenes during the Hundred Days. Besides Mr. Hall, the company includes Laura Alberta, Jessie Bonstelle, Florence Rossland, Magda Henry, Viola Vanderhoff, W. F. Walcott, Verne C. Armstrong, W. H. Vedder, Guy Marshall, Charles Baxter, and Elmer Golden.

Lewis Morrison to Play in Japan.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1.—Lewis Morrison, the tragedian, will leave for the East to-day to make arrangements to take a company of players to Japan. It is Mr. Morrison's intention to leave here in May with a company of twenty-two people, scenery, &c., and play a year in Japan. From there the company will go to Australia.

Hattie Russell's Engagement.

Hattie Russell has been engaged by John B. Doris for the play "In Paradise," to be produced at the Bijou Theatre in September. Besides Minnie Seligman and Richard Golden, whose names were given out last week, Mr. Doris has also engaged Theodore Hamilton, Belle Stokes, and Flora Fairchilds. Rehearsals for the play will begin next Monday.

Condition of Alfred E. Aarons.

The condition of Alfred E. Aarons, exmanager of Koster & Bial's, who is seriously ill with appendicitis in his rooms, in the Calumet Apartments, in West Thirty-fourth Street, has not improved. The physicians in charge have decided that they will not perform an operation, but will try placing ice bags over the abdomen.

Oscar Hammerstein's Trip.

Oscar Hammerstein will sail for Europe in about ten days. Exactly what the traveler intends to bring back cannot be extracted from him. Previous to going abroad Mr. Hammerstein says he will seek a quiet Summer resort for a few days, if he can find one where no one knows him.

Fifth Avenue Theatre Plans.

Edwin Knowles has obtained the rights to R. A. Barnet's "The Three Little Lambs," and will produce it at the Fifth Avenue Theatre after the run of Mrs. Fiske in "Becky Sharp" has been completed. Adele Ritchie has already been engaged for the company.

The Kaltenborn Concerts.

The soloist of the Kaltenborn concert at the St. Nicholas Garden to-night is to be Joseph Kovarik. The programme includes several numbers by local composers. Among these are B. O. Klein, Charles Becker, and Paul Miersch.

Otis Skinner in "The Liars."

Otis Skinner has been engaged to play the leading part in "The Liars" next season. Rehearsals will begin at the Empire Theatre in September.

AUTOMOBILES IN A PARADE.

Newport Is Arranging for a Display During This Month.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 1.—Now there is to be an automobile parade, and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, noted for her original entertainments, will arrange for the event, which is expected to occur this month. It has been talked of for some time, but not until to-day was it known who was arranging details. Night is thought likely to be a better time for the parade than day.

Those who will probably be seen in line are Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Miss Fannie Johnson, Mrs. George S. Scott, Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier, F. O. Beach, Mrs. H. B. Duryea, H. R. Taylor, Joseph E. Widener, Miss Virginia Gammell, Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mrs. William R. Travers, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. Frederick Neilson, Harry Payne Whitney, Royal Phelps Carroll, J. Neilson Howard, Reginald Vanderbilt, Robert L. Gerry, H. Roger Winthrop, Miss Daisy Post, H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., George L. Scott, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Col. J. J. Astor, and several others.

One of the cottagers, who has been unable to charter an automobile this season, placed an order with the local agent for a carriage, to be ready next June.

The fad for this class of carriage took another boom to-day, when Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish took her first lesson. Mrs. Henry Clews has also become a pupil in the automobile school.

Gordon McKay, who is of an inventive mind, is drawing plans for an automobile which he is to have built this Fall for use here next season.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The probate of the will of Miss Susan O. Hoffman at Newport, which gives the value of her estate at $75,000, all of which goes to her sister, Mrs. George Macculloch Miller, and her two nieces, Miss Edith and Miss Elizabeth Miller, her sister's unmarried daughters, has caused some comment, both here and in Newport, as it was thought that Miss Hoffman had a much larger estate. The news is misleading, as, in all probability, Miss Hoffman had property elsewhere than in Rhode Island, and the estate mentioned in the Newport will is probably only the villa and grounds on Ledge Road and lower Bellevue Avenue, which she occupied for many years. This villa, although old fashioned, is one of the most charmingly situated in Newport, being very near Bailey's Beach. It is leased this season to J. F. D. Lanier of New York, who occupies it with his family. It is to be presmed that the Misses Miller, who passed their girlhood days in the old house, will come to Newport in future Summers, now that they have a villa of their own.

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The news of the death of Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague was read with peculiar interest at Narragansett Pier, where many of the older residents recall the time that she presided over the then beautiful estate of Canonchet, and where the lavish hospitality she dispensed was the talk, not only of the Pier, but of the country. The eventful Summer of 1878, when, following the failure of her then husband, ex-Senator Sprague, the relations between the couple had become strained and the sensational papers teemed with the story of their marital troubles, into which Senator Roscoe Conkling was dragged, is also recalled and its incidents again discussed. It seems difficult to believe that sixteen years have elapsed since Mrs. Sprague obtained her divorce. The three daughters, as will be remembered, chose to remain with their mother, but the son, Willie Sprague, who killed himself on the Pier some ten years ago, decided to live with his father. Ex-Senator Sprague, who about twelve years ago married a second time, and whose wife is a Virginia woman, still lives at Canonchet, whose lofty turrets peering above a surrounding grove of trees are pointed out to all new visitors at the Pier almost as a monument of former greatness. The life of Kate Chase Sprague was a romantic tragedy throughout. She died as she had lived, a disappointed woman.

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The more respectable permanent and Summer residents of Narragansett Pier have at last aroused themselves and are now engaged in a concerted effort that bids fair to be successful, to put a stop to the prizefights and the gambling rooms which have been features of the Pier's Summer life for two years past. The principals in a recent prizefight are now on trial at Wakefield, and injunctions are to be brought against the proprietors of the gambling rooms. It would seem, with all due deference to the leaders of this "holy war," that they should make an equally vigorous attack upon the gambling slot machines which are to be found in several of the hotels and other resorts at the Pier, and which are surrounded every moment by small groups throwing away their money in the necessarily vain attempt to beat the game. While gambling is not carried on at the Pier on as large a scale and with as good appointments as at Long Branch, there seems to be something in the air of the Rhode Island resort which makes the average male and female visitor there delight particularly in games of chance. The Pier flourished for many years as the most respectable family resort on the Atlantic Coast, but its character has steadily changed during the past decade.

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Senator Depew, who gave the first of his series of Monday dinners this week at Newport, played trumps in his selection of Mrs. Astor, Sr., and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt as his guests of honor, and by this selection set the key note of the season. The two ladies are unquestionably at the head of Newport society, and Senator Depew showed his usual diplomacy in securing them both for his initial dinner. There is great interest felt in Newport in Mr. Depew's appearance this Autumn for the first time at Washington, "the applause of the listening Senate to command," and he is sure of a goodly representation of Newport society when he makes his maiden speech in the Senate. Meanwhile he seems to thoroughly enjoy the social life at Newport, and is constantly in evidence at the Casino, Bailey's Beach, on the avenue, and at every fashionable function. Newport's other Senator, George Peabody Wetmore, will give his first large entertainment for some years at his beautiful place, Château-sur-Mer, on Friday. This will be an interesting and amusing affair for as the Senator is the Rhode Island he has had to invite all his Newport and Providence constituents, who will not miss an opportunity of rubbing shoulders on the piazzas and lawn of Château-sur-Mer with the gilded members of New York's "four hundred." The event will, therefore, be politico-social, and will have a unique flavor.

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The interment of the remains of the late Leon F. d'Oremieulx at Newport on Monday was a surprise to many people who had forgotten that Mr. d'Oremieulx's mother was a member of the old Rhode Island family of Gibbs. She therefore decided to have her son buried in the family plot at Portsmouth. Mr. d'Oremieulx, who was only in the early forties, was for many years one of the best-known young men in New York society, but of late years had rather dropped out, so that only the news of his death recalled him to many people. He married last year a young woman from Tarrytown, a Miss Granbery, and had been living in Oyster Bay, of which place he was very fond, having become attached to it in his yachting days. His death also recalled the romance of his mother's marriage about 1850 to the charming Frenchman who for so many years instructed the now older matrons of New York society in the "language of Courts," and who himself died only a few years ago. Mr. d'Oremieulx is survived by his widow, mother, and his widowed sister, Mrs. West Roosevelt, formerly Miss Laura d'Oremieulx.

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The end of the season in Lodnon has been notable for many dinners and small dances. Among these was a cotillion given by Sir Bache and Lady Cunard, at which were present nearly all London society. Mr. Herfa Williams led. Lady Cunard and the Princess Hatzfeldt have been the two American women this season in London who have made brilliant social successes. The Cunards are not wealthy, but Lady Cunard has become a great favorite, and when she does entertain it is with a certain simplicity, but everything is done well. The Princess Hatzfeldt is the adopted daughter of Mr. C. P. Huntington, and she has a large fortune, a beautiful town house, and a country estate. She is a very handsome woman, and she dresses exquisitely. Both of these American women are intimate friends of Mrs. Arthur Paget, who has been their sponsor in London society.

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Mr. and Mrs. George Gould sail to-day for Europe. They have been passing the past week at Newport and Narragansett, remaining on board their yacht a greater part of the time. The trip abroad is the annual one taken about this period of the year. It is only for a few weeks. Mr. and Mrs. Gould gave some charming entertainments on their yacht while at Newport.

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There are still quite a few passengers on the outgoing ships. The New York and the Britannic, which sail this morning, have booked, among others, on the New York, Andrew Carnegie, Jr., F. M. Carnegie, A. S. Cochran, Samuel P. Davidge, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lyman Short, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur M. Hunter, Capt. H. Vaughan Kent, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Smith, and Mr. and Mrs. Magrane Coxe, while on the Britannic's list appear the names of James Blaine, Robert Blaine, Bishop and Mrs. Falkner, Moreton Frewen, who came over several weeks ago in the interest of silver and who married a sister of Lady Randolph Churchill; Charles A. Conant, Judge and Mrs. James M. Varnum, who are to be absent until October, and Col. J. H. Benton.

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The Teutonic, due this morning from Liverpool, has a large passenger list, and among those on board are Mr. and Mrs. Alan Baring, Murray Young, the Hon. W. W. Vivian, Miss Helen King, E. E. Kersey, G. Howard Duer, R. G. Vivian Duff, Pierre Lorillard Barbey, Miss Mary Agnew, Burr McIntosh, and Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Trevor.

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To-day at Southampton there will begin the tennis tournament, which promises to be an event of some social note. There will also be a ladies' handicap at the golf club, the tennis being played at the Meadow. At Saratoga there is quite an assemblage for the races which have begun this week.

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Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer of Philadelphia have joined in the cruise of the Corinthian Yacht Club, a Philadelphia organization, with a large party on the yacht May. Miss Fell and Mr. Cassatt are of the party. A number of Philadelphians will join in the cruise, which is along the waters of Long Island Sound, and going as far as Newport. The Sultana, with Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, will assist in the cruise on its return.

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The news that Mr. W. W. Astor has become a British subject was the cause of no surprise in New York or among his friends in this country. It has been known that for a long time this was his intention, and there even have been rumors that he had political aspirations for a seat in Parliament. At present Mr. and Miss Astor are at Cliveden, and later they go for a short season to their new home in the north before making a visit to one of the Continental spas.

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Miss Eleanor Lippincott of Devon, near Philadelphia, whose engagement to Tristram C. Colket of St. David was announced yesterday, is well known in New York society. She is the daughter of Mr. W. A. Lippincott. Mr. Colket is a brother-in-law of Mr. Marrison K. Caner, and is a member of a number of clubs and is particularly interested in country sports. With Mr. Caner he broke the record between this city and Philadelphia in riding from one to the other on horseback in six hours and fifty-two minutes. Marrison K. Caner, and a member of a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and a member of a Philadelphia banking firm.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 1.—There was much entertaining on shore and afloat to-day. W. K. Vanderbilt took a party of guests to Narragansett to witness the polo game, and Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel did likewise. In the forenoon the Casino concert was well attended, and at Bailey's Beach the number of bathers was the largest of the season. The Golf Club attracted many in the afternoon teas being numerous, among the entertainers being Mrs. J. Ellis Hoffman.

The cottagers are anxious to give some large dinners at the Golf Club, and, as there is only candle and oil illumination there now, it is likely that an electric light plant will be put in.

Every tennis court at the Casino was in constant use this morning; the demand could not be met.

This evening Mr. F. P. Garrettson gave a dinner at the Clambake Clubhouse, on Easton's Point. It was a jolly affair. The fad of the season, introduced by Mrs. Drexel, amused the guests. This was a quartette of colored singers and instrumentalists, which rendered the latest "coon" songs.

Miss Elsie French gave a young people's luncheon this afternoon. Others entertaining this evening were Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish.

All the boxes for the horse show have been sold, as have many of the seats in the first row of the grand stand.

Registers at the Casino include W. C. Eustis and William Hayes Ackland.

Last week there was a perceptible scarcity of young men in Newport among the cottage set, but the deficiency has been supplied since Saturday.

Mrs. James Lawrence entertained at dinner this evening.

One of the largest dinners of the week will be given to forty guests by Mrs. I. Townsend Burden at Fair Lawn.

The latest fads among the fair members of the cottage colony, which took a strong hold to-day, are fencing with foils and physical culture work. An instructor from Boston has arrived for the Summer and begun work. Instructors in physical culture and fencing will give lectures three times a week at various cottagers' houses.

Mrs. Ladenburg has taken to yachting with the thirty-footers, and to-day tried her hand at sailing the Hera alone, making splendid headway. Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, and Miss Dora Havemeyer are excellent seawomen.

G. P. Messervey visited Jamestown this afternoon and selected the ground for the next paper chase. The farmers and land owners of the island are pleased to have the chases over their lands, owing to the receipt of solacing checks.

Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor will entertain on the Nourmahal next Friday afternoon.

Miss Marie de Hauteville is the guest of Mrs. Louis Q. Jones.

Mrs. H. L. R. Emmett is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. G. Johnson.

J. W. Ellis has returned from New York.

The Rev. George W. Douglass has returned from New York, and has joined Mrs. Douglass at Mrs. Dickey's cottage.

Mrs. Wright and Miss Wright are the guests of Miss Kettletas.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gilbert of New York are visiting here.

The villa of Mrs. Ogden Goelet, on the Cliffs, is being prepared for occupancy.

Mrs. Brockholst Cutting entertained at dinner at the Muenchinger-King cottage last evening.

Count Giuseppe della Gherardesca has returned from New York, and is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed.

Mrs. Clement Cleveland entertained at luncheon this afternoon.

The new squash court at the Casino opens for the season to-morrow.

The annual meeting of Casino stockholders will take place Saturday.

J. S. Tooker has gone to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Mackay have returned from New York, where Mrs. Mackay went to meet her husband, who arrived from Europe.

Arrivals at the Cliffs Hotel include Mme. Cortazzo of Meadville, Penn.; Robert Stoe, Jr., of New York; R. S. Kendall and the Misses Tinkham of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. B. Loomis of Hartford, and Mr. and Mrs. Woodman of Bangor.

C. C. Baldwin is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney.

Henry Waters, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, took their guests, Mr. and Mrs. Chester Griswold, to Shelter Island on the steam yacht Narada to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse entertained on board the steam yacht Preble yesterday.

Mme. E. C. Cortazzo has leased her cottage on the southerly side of Sea View Avenue to ex-Gov. Charles Warren Lippitt for the remainder of the season.

The battleship Massachusetts sailed today for Bar Harbor, where Miss Train, daughter of the Captain of the Massachusetts, is to be married this week. The reception will be held on the quarter deck of the battleship.

BAR HARBOR SOCIETY NEWS.

Reception to Admiral Sampson—Dinners and Luncheons.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 1.—After a poky, uneventful July, the month of August opened to-day with a rush. At a meeting at the Reading Room this morning preparations were completed for the reception in honor of Admiral Sampson and the North Atlantic Squadron. The committee in charge of the reception will consist of the following officers of the Reading Room: Johnston Livingstone, President; Edward Coles, Vice President; Gardiner Sherman, Secretary, together with Dr. Robert Armory, Admiral Upshur, Edgar Scott, William E. Dodge, Francis W. Lawrence, and S. W. Brigham. The reception will be held on Wednesday, Aug. 9, from 4 to 7, in a large tent pavilion now being erected near the Reading Room.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carroll Jackson of New York gave a dinner at Llangallen tonight in honor of the Jackson-Baker bridal party. There were present Miss Jackson and the Rev. Mr. Baker, the prospective bride and bridegroom; Miss Van Nest, the maid of honor; Miss Alice Van Rensselaer, Miss Edith Miller, Miss Mary Brown, and Miss Vibbert, the bridesmaids; the Rev. Murray Bartlett, best man; Richard Irvin, Oswald Jackson, Reginald Johnson, and A. B. Cobb, the ushers. Miss Sylvia Fox and Harry Thorndike were also present.

Mrs. Frederick Joy entertained at luncheon to-day. Her guests were Mrs. Morgan G. Barnell, Mrs. Charles T. Sprague, Miss Morris, Miss Derby, Miss Patterson, and Miss Van Nest.

Dr. and Mrs. Morris Longstreth entertained at dinner to-night. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. William E. Dodge, Miss Grace Dodge, Mr., and Mrs. J. Pierrepont Edwards, the Rev. and Mrs. J. Sanders Reed, Mrs. Samuel Slater, Mr. and Mrs. James Morris, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Kennedy, Mrs. William Schieffelin, George Harris, Paul Hunt, and R. Hall McCormick.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Ketterinus gave a luncheon to-day at Bide-a-while in honor of Mr. and Mrs. William Mitchell of New York. The guests present were Mr. and Mrs. A. Howard Hinckle, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Dodge, Mr. Sellers, Miss Carpenter, R. Hall McCormick, and Mrs. Charles W. Bergner.

OBJECTS TO ICE WATER BATHS.

Therefore Mrs. Wellington of Omaha Asks for a Divorce.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 1.—Mrs. William Wellington to-day filed a petition for an absolute divorce, alleging as a reason that her husband made her bathe in ice water. The people are well known in Omaha, Mrs. Wellington being a vivacious member of several clubs. Mr. Wellington is a merchant.

The petition recites that the couple were married in Kansas City in 1885. Some time later, the wife alleges, the husband began to manifest a peculiar desire to use ice-cold water for a bath, night and morning. He thought it was the only way to remain healthy. He became such a crank on the subject that he gradually forced the other members of the family to adopt the same measures.

She stood it patiently for some time, but of late he has become heroic in his demands, insisting that she pour a pitcher of ice-cold water down her back several times a day, and take an ice bath night and morning.

He said this was necessary to continued health; then she rebelled and went to the divorce court.

Ghost Story of a Lawyer.

The residents of Westchester are greatly excited by the announcement of James Kenstler, a retired lawyer, living at Second and Main Streets, who says that every night for the last month he has seen a ghost in St. Raymond's Cemetery, which is situated on the West Farms Road. Kenstler claims that the ghost is that of an organ-grinder who was killed in that neighborhood eight years ago. He says that the ghost was not seen until a month ago, when the murderer was pardoned. About 100 persons congregated around the cemetery wall to see the supposed ghost last evening, which Kenstler said made its appearance at 9 o'clock. They waited until 11 o'clock, when they retired disappointed.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Tayo Morimura.

News has been received of the death at Tokio, Japan, on Sunday, of Tayo Morimura, the pioneer in this country of the business in Japanese wares. Mr. Morimura was the son of a prominent and very wealthy man in Japan, who sent him to this country to be educated. He was graduated from Harvard with high honors a little more than twenty years ago. After his graduation he put into effect ideas he had conceived while in college, and opened a store for the sale of Japanese wares on Sixth Avenue, near Fifteenth Street, in this city.

He met with remarkable success from the start, and, forming a partnership with his brother, Igitaro Morimura, who remained in Japan, started a large factory in Tokio and opened a wholesale house at 540 Broadway, which was moved to the present quarters, at 537 Broadway, fourteen years ago. Tayo Morimura spent more than half of his time in this country, and was last here in February, when, by the advice of his physicians, he went to Japan. A long-existing stomach trouble had developed a cancerous growth from which fatal effects were certain. Mr. Morimura leaves a wife and three children. He was forty-five years old and many times a millionaire. When in this country Mr. Mor

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus and Profits, $2,500,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Phenix National Bank.
49 Wall Street.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL BLD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Real Estate Trust Co.,
30 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, Surplus, and Undivided Profits $900,000.
Receives Deposits, Allowing Interest.
Acts as Trustee, Transfer Agent, Registrar, &c.
PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office: 65 State St., Albany.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS., NEW YORK CITY;
27 STATE STREET, BOSTON.
Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities. Deposits received and interest allowed on Balances.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. / N. Y. Cotton Exchange. / Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
GRAND UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business.
Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.
DEAL IN
High-Grade Investment Securities.
Lists of current offerings sent on application.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS,
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

36 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.
Fisk & Robinson
BANKERS
Investment Securities
HARVEY EDWARD FISK,
GEORGE H. ROBINSON,
Member New York Stock Exchange.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

FINANCIAL.

To the Stockholders of
THE
AMERICAN SPIRITS MANUFACTURING CO.

In order to afford foreign shareholders an opportunity to deposit their holdings with the City Trust Company of New York under the terms of the Protective Agreement, dated July 12th, 1899, the undersigned committee has agreed to extend the time for deposit of stocks until August 4th, 1899.
The Trust Receipts issued are negotiable.
BERT REISS,
HUGH V. RODDY, Jr.,
LEWIS W. BABCOCK,
Committee.
Depository
City Trust Co.,
36 Wall St., N. Y.
JAMES C. CHURCH,
WALLACH & COOK,
Counsel.
July 25, 1899.

The Northern Pacific Terminal Co. OF OREGON.

In accordance with the provisions of the Deed of Trust of the Northern Pacific Terminal Company of Oregon, the following bonds have been drawn for account of the Sinking Fund, viz.:
Nos. 2, 27, 356, 388, 700, 769, 787, 910, 1009, 1031, 1087, 1160, 1168, 1572, 1739, 2102, 2774, 3527, 3713, 3814,
and will be redeemed by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustee, at its office, 16-22 William Street, New York, at 110 and accrued interest, on the 10th day of August, 1899, at which date interest will cease on the above bonds.
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Trustee,
by E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, July 18, 1899.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus . . . $3,000,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.; Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, Aug. 2d, 1899,
at 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
BY ORDER OF THE BROOKLYN TRUST CO., EXECUTOR.
ESTATE GEORGE S. LITCHFIELD.
40 shs. Adams Express Co
5 shs. American Express Co.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTOR.
20 shs. Rutherford and Carlstadt Land and Building Co.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
50 shs. Phenix Insurance Co. of Brooklyn.
50 shs. Improved Dwelling Association.
$10,000 2d Avenue R. R. Co. Con. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1948.
$7,000 Brooklyn Union Elev. R. R. 1st 4-5 p. c. Bonds, 1951.
21 shs. Dry Dock, East B'way and Battery R. R.
100 shs. International Banking and Trust Co.
40 shs. National Park Bank.
30 shs. Continental Fire Insurance Co.
$5,000 St. Paul, Minn. and Manitoba R. R. 2d Mtge. (now 1st) 6 p. c. Bonds, 1909.
$5,000 Brooklyn Union Elev. R. R. 1st 4-5 p. c. Bonds, 1951.
100 shs. United States Man'fg Co. 8 p. c. Cum. Pfd.
35 shs. Phenix Ins. Co. of Brooklyn.
$12,000 Central of Ga. R. R. (Middle Ga. and Atl. Div.) 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1947.
200 shs. Atlantic Coast Electric Ry. Co.
5 shs. Hempstead Bank (Hypd.)
60 shs. Phenix Insurance Co. of Brooklyn.
10 shs. International Banking and Trust Co.
$15,000 Northern Union Gas Co. 5 p. c. Bonds.
35 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
100 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
20 shs. Manhattan Life Ins Co.
5 shs. United States Mtge. & Trust Co.
$6,000 Atlantic Coast Electric Ry. Co. Genl. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds.
5,000 shs. Standard Gold Production Co., Col., (Hypd.)

Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf R. R. Co.

Philadelphia, May 20, 1899.
To the holders of the securities of above-named and its terminal companies:
Your Committee deem it essential for the preservation of value of your securities:
First—That the securities covering the main line and the Kansas City and Port Arthur terminals be now merged and consolidated under one management.
Second—That such management be independent and in your interest alone.
Your property is of great value. It has an assured and a very large earning power. Its present financial condition is due to causes familiar to you, and which it would be difficult to avoid, even if the work were now to be done over again.
In the consolidation of the system we expect to receive the support of the foreign holders of all of the securities aected. The foreign holdings are, we are informed, a majority of the whole. Pending the preparation of the plan of reorganization we advise holders to refrain from depositing their securities with any committee in this country. The experience of some of our fellow-bondholders has been that it is easier to deposit bonds than to get them back.
Your Committee ask the holders of the securities of the main line and terminal companies to furnish their addresses and the amounts of their respective holdings to the Chairman, care of Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia. They will thereafter be directly and promptly informed when the plan is ready for publication, and will be made acquainted with its provisions.
WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman.
AUGUST HECKSCHER (New York.)
EDW'D WAGNER (Berlin, Germany.)
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.
SILAS W. PETTIT.
WINTHROP SMITH.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY 5% LAND GRANT BONDS.

The Trustees under the Mortgage dated 1st September, 1881, securing the payment of Five Per Cent. Land Grant Bonds of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, desire to receive proposals for the sale to them of such Bonds up to the amount of $225,000 par value, funds for that purpose being in their hands from sales of lands.
The Mortgage provides that the Trustees may purchase Bonds at the lowest price offered, not exceeding 10% premium on the par value thereof and accrued interest.
Proposals addressed to Charles Drinkwater, Esq., Secretary Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Montreal, to be delivered at his office on or before the 8th day of August next, stating price asked in addition to accrued interest.
R. B. ANGUS.
GEO. M. CLARK.
JOHN TURNBULL, } Trustees.
Montreal, 10th July, 1899.

DIVIDENDS.

186th Dividend.
Bank of the Manhattan Company,
CHARTERED 1799.
New York, July 27, 1899.
The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Thursday, August 10th, to stockholders of record on August 1, 1899.
Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of August 10. D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall Street, New York, July 24th, 1899.—A dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company will be paid at this office on Monday, August 21st, 1899. Transfer books of the Preferred and Common stocks will close on Saturday, August 5th, at 12 M., and reopen on Wednesday, August 16th, 1899.
S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

National Gram-o-phone Corporation,
22d Consecutive (One per Cent.) Monthly Dividend.
The Board of Directors of the above-named Corporation has declared the regular monthly dividend (Number 22) of One Per Cent. on its capital stock, payable August 15th. Transfer books close from August 5th to 15th, inclusive.
O. D. LA DOW, Secretary.
New York, July 31, 1899.

New York and Honduras Rosario Mining Co.
No. 18 Broadway, New York, August 1, 1899.
DIVIDEND NO. 57.
The trustees of the Company have this day declared a dividend of Ten Cents Per Share on its capital stock, payable August 19, 1899.
Transfer books will be closed from August 9 to August 19. S. JACOBY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY, No. 23 Broad Street, (Mills Building.)—Coupons due August 1st, 1899, from the following Bonds will be paid on and after that date at this office: TEXAS AND NEW ORLEANS R. R. CO. 1st mortgage 7 per cent., Main Line; GALVESTON, HARRISBURG AND SAN ANTONIO RY. CO. 1st mortgage 6 per cent., Eastern Division.
N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

Wheeling & Lake Erie Ry. Co. Extension and Improvement Bonds.
Holders of our Certificates of Deposit for the above are requested to present them at our office for stamping and payment of interest, due Aug. 1st, 1899. BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
59 Wall St.
Aug. 1st, 1899.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, July 19th, 1899.
The Coupons due August 1st, 1899, on the bonds of the De Bardeleben Coal and Iron Company, and on the South Pittsburg purchase bonds of this Company, will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City.
J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

United Breweries Co. of Chicago First Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Bonds.
Coupons from above bonds due August 1st, 1899, will be paid on and after that date at the CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY,
30 Broad St.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Institute, August 3d, at 19 West 44th Street, at 8 o'clock P. M. DAVID PETTIGREW, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

Moore & Schley,
80 Broadway, New York.
The partnership formerly carrying on business under the firm name of MOORE & SCHLEY having been dissolved by the death of John G. Moore and the withdrawal of Henry G. Timmermann the business will be carried on hereafter by the undersigned, who have this day formed a partnership under the same firm name.
GRANT B. SCHLEY,
WATSON B. DICKERMAN,
ELVERTON R. CHAPMAN,
GEORGE F. CASILEAR,
Aug. 1, 1899.

No. 50 Wall Street,
New York, August 1st, 1899.
MR. WILLIAM E. GLYN becomes a partner in our firm from to-day.
LAWRENCE TURNURE & CO.

THE COPARTNERSHIP THAT HERETOFORE existed between the undersigned, at the City of New York, by and under the firm name of Koch & Flatto, has been dissolved by mutual consent. ADOLPH KOCH.
LOUIS FLATTO.
Dated New York, July 31, 1899.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—A Trust Receipt for eighty-three shares of the Preferred Stock of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, issued in the name of Anna W. Syms. A suitable reward will be paid by the undersigned for its return, or for any information that will lead to its recovery. CHAS. CHASE, Agent.

Franklin National Bank Liquidation.

The liquidation of the Franklin National Bank began yesterday, and may be terminated before Oct. 1, as its affairs were practically wound up at the close of business on Monday. The Liquidating Committee of Stockholders, of which President C. F. James is Chairman and F. A. Kohler Secretary, met yesterday at the bank and arranged the details of liquidation.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 1	610,451
To date this year	109,097,773
Corresponding date last year	57,709,492

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 1	$2,062,500
To date this year	$603,638,180
Corresponding date last year	$475,458,085

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 3½@5 per cent., at three months, 4 per cent.; at six months, 4@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty and ninety days, 3¾@4 per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	½	Col. So. 1st pf	3½
Am. Express	1½	Col. So. 2d pf	1¼
Am. Malting	¾	Great North. pf	½
Am. Malt. pf	2½	Int. Silver	¼
Am. S. & W. pf	¼	K., C., P. & G.	¾
Am. Sug. Refs	½	Met. W. S. El. of C. pf	1½
Am. Tel. & Cable	½	Met. Street Ry	½
Am. Tin Plate	¾	Minn. & St. L.	1
Am. Tobacco	1⅝	M. & St. L. 2d pf	1½
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	1¼	Nat. Biscuit pf	1
B., R. & P. pf	2	Nat. Steel pf	¾
Chi. & E. I.	½	N. Y., N. H. & H.	½
Chi. & E. I. pf	2½	Pullman Car	¾
Chi. G. W. pf., A	⅛	St. L. & S. F.	⅞
Chi. G. W. pf., B	3	St. Paul & Om	½
Chi. G. W. deb	2	Stand. R. & T.	⅝
C., M. & St. P. pf.	¾	Tenn. Coal & I.	1½
Col. South	¾		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Lin. pf	1	Laclede Gas	1¼
Am. S. & R. pf	½	Louis. & Nash	1½
Ches. & Ohio	½	Mobile & Ohio	1
Chi., I. & L.	½	Nat. Biscuit	½
Chi. & N. W.	⅝	N. J. Central	⅝
Chi. T. T. pf	¾	N. Y. Central	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅞	Pacific Coast	¾
Col. Fuel & Iron pf	1	Penn. Railroad	⅞
Delaware & Hudson	⅝	People's Gas, Chi.	⅞
General Electric	⅛	St. Paul & Duluth	1
Iowa Central	⅛	Southern Ry. pf.	½

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B'klyn R. T. 5s	1⅜	Ore S. L., Inc. B	1
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	2	Peo. & East. 1st	1
Mo. Pac. coll. 5s	1½	Stand. R. & T. inc.	4
Ore. S. L., Inc. A	1	Stand. R. & T. 6s	1

Bonds Declined.

Central of Georgia 2d pf., inc	1	Col. Midland 2-4s	1

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

Up to the last hour of business yesterday quotations were strong and transactions larger than recently has been the average—there being decided bullish sentiment throughout the Street. Even some of the professional talent on the Stock Exchange, for a long time past nagging away at quotations and trying to upset values all over the market, seem disposed to give up pessimism for the time; and during the past few days there have been significant orders to cover short contracts.

It is still the pleasure of the remaining bear contingent, however, to fret a good deal over the money market outlook. Such traders affect to see many causes for apprehension in the loan market, though just what such factors are they do not make quite clear. It seems somewhat a waste of energy to be agitated over the money market's future when they who are so much disturbed can get all the accommodation they want on good collateral at 4½ per cent. for months to come. This one fact more than offsets bear theorizing.

Meanwhile exchange rates decline, and it will only be because manipulation is made dominant if we do not have gold imports on a scale which will make recent exports look small.

***

One notable current development in financial circles is the disclosure of a more liberal disposition on the part of bankers and money lenders generally toward the industrial stocks. Some securities that have been much tabooed are apparently now commanding favor. This is due to a variety of reasons, and is incidentally suggestive of something else than expectation of money troubles upon the part of the banking fraternity. Funds are being offered in volume upon collateral, half industrial and half railroad stocks. This represents a substantial increase in the proportion of industrials permitted in a loan, and banks willing to make such transactions are among the conservative ones.

The way in which most of the industrial stocks have stood up during recent dullness and weakness in the stock market has done much to give them credit. As a rule they have withstood depressing influences much better than was generally anticipated. The truth is that on an average the industrials did as well as most of the railroad stocks outside of those in the highest class. At any rate, they failed to recede and show weakness in any such way as the multitudinous prophets of Wall Street were a long time predicting. And now that the market shows readiness to improve, the significant fact appears incidentally that the suspected industrials are conspicuous, almost foremost, in the rallies.

GOULD TO MEET WHITNEY.

Mr. George J. Gould goes abroad, but before he starts a number of important railway deals, for some time in course of negotiation, are completed. One of these has to do with the future of Missouri Pacific, though there are yet details to arrange as to that property.

In Manhattan Elevated, however, Mr. Gould is believed to have brought finally to successful conclusion the deal which for some time has been pending, and in which all the local transit properties have direct interest.

It is not likely that early official announcement will be made of the fact, but by the time Mr. Gould returns from Europe it is probable that there will be recognition of new and close relations between the management not only of the Third Avenue street railway and the elevated, but between Manhattan and Metropolitan as well. And one consolidated electric power plant may be by that time announced as the joint property of all these local lines.

***

Incidental to new close relationships between Manhattan and Metropolitan, financiers have been recent purchasers of large blocks of Manhattan stock for the account of Metropolitan's controllers, and a Wall Street trust company is credited with having received for the Metropolitan crowd over 50,000 shares of Manhattan stock during the past sixty days.

***

It is Wall Street expectation that Mr. Gould and Mr. William C. Whitney will conclude abroad all the details of the much-mooted Manhattan-Metropolitan deal. It is stated that one of Mr. Whitney's Metropolitan attorneys sails with Mr. Gould.

ATCHISON'S GREAT GAINS.

The earnings of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad for the fiscal year were made public yesterday. Gross earnings rose above $40,500,000 and net earnings passed $12,900,000. In gross earnings there was an increase of $1,300,000 and in net earnings an increase of $2,200,000—practically a gain of 90 per cent. in net earnings beyond the total gain of gross earnings. This phenomenal exhibit includes a gain in net income for the month of June beyond $516,000, a fact showing that net gains are now very heavily growing as compared with the earlier part of the year.

It is estimated by an officer of the Atchison Company that the net showing for the ensuing twelve months will run 50 and probably 100 per cent. beyond the remarkable showing of the year just closed. Vice President Barr will be able, according to official estimates, to operate the Atchison system at a percentage far below any recorded in the past history of the property, and it is on this basis that insiders are predicting that Atchison preferred shares can be put upon a stable 5 per cent. basis.

NEW RAILROAD EXTENSIONS.

One of the indications of good times not to be mistaken appears in plans by many of the important railroads of the country to begin to build branch lines and extensions. Here and there appear suggestions of active preparation for such work, and it is the prophecy of a conspicuous Western manager that more new mileage will be built in the ensuing twelve months than in any year since 1890.

COAL DEALS DELAY.

Despite the fact that advances in the price of coal are announced, it is still possible for local coal dealers to get supplies at the lower rates hitherto prevailing. This is not quite as speculative pools in Wall Street make report. They are still insisting that the "Coal Trust" deal has been concluded, or is about to be. That is not true. An authority in the coal trade—one having knowledge and influence in anthracite railway circles—is authority for the statement that plans for the unification of anthracite interests will not be pressed by their projectors for months to come.

BIGGER NET EARNINGS.

Wall Street takes it as an exceptional healthful 'sign that net earnings begin to increase more largely than hitherto has been the record. The Union Pacific statement for June issued yesterday, serves somewhat in illustration of this encouraging development. Gross earnings increased $242,000, while the net increase was $115,000—nearly 50 per cent. of the total gross gain being kept as actual net income.

COMING TO WALL STREET.

The election of Mr. Edwin Gould to the Directory of the Diamond Match Company ends a fight which, so far as Wall Street has been able to discern, gave profits to nobody. Mr. Gould did not destroy the Match Trust, as he felt certain he was going to be able to do a year ago, and the Chicago controllers of the Match Trust were not able to drive the young millionaire from the field.

The compromise which Mr. Gould's election to the Board of Directors represents will be followed by plans to list Diamond Match shares on the New York Stock Exchange, their present market being at Chicago.

BOND MARKET SIGNS.

One of the significant current developments is in the bond market. Railway mortgages are active and strong, all the speculative issues showing a disposition to rise, while gilt-edged bonds are practically out of the market at anything like a fair revenue-producing price.

RUSHING GRAIN TRAFFIC.

The Western movement of grain to market is breaking records again, railway traffic on this account being much extended, and thus is fixed further increase in railway earnings to be reported by the Granger roads.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Decrease of $9,539 in Denver and Rio Grande's surplus for June, making a decrease of $46,523 for the fiscal year. The latter was due to an increase of $354,750 in the amount of dividends paid.

Central New York and Northern granted authority by the Railroad Commission to build an extension sixty miles long to a connection with West Shore at Macedonia.

Increase of $13,193 in Mexican Central's net earnings for June, making an increase of $242,532 since Jan. 1.

Declaration of a dividend of 5 per cent. by the Standard Oil Directors on the shares of the company.

Increase of $115,335 in Union Pacific's net earnings for June, making an increase of $1,243,004 for the fiscal year.

Statement that the Executive Committee of the Amalgamated Copper Mining Company has recommended to the Directors the declaration of the first quarterly dividend of 2 per cent.

Increase of $516,315 in Atchison's net income for June, making an increase of $2,245,506 for the fiscal year.

Officials of the American Steel and Wire Company given as authority for the statement that the application of the company to have its shares placed on the regular list of the Stock Exchange is nearly completed.

Decision favorable to the Reorganization Committee of the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf in the suit brought by certain shareholders of the company.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 3½@5 per cent., closing at 4 per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty days, and 4@4½ per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4@4½ per cent. for choice single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $189,807,170; balances, $8,557,284; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $557,872.

Money on call in London, 2½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3 7-16 per cent. for short and 3 7-16@3½ for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was weak. Posted rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.82¾@$4.83 for sixty days, $4.86@$4.86⅛ for demand, $4.86⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.82½@$4.83½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21@5.21¼, less 1-16 for long, and 5.18¾ for short, reichsmarks at 94 5-16@95⅜, and 94 15-16@95, and guilders at 39⅞ and 40 1-16.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—20c discount. Boston—5c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 12½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—Par. Cincinnati—Between banks, 45@40c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—Prices commenced strong on the Bourse to-day. Rentes and Spanish fours advanced, the latter closing at 61.45. Later, however, on realizations, a reaction set in and the market closed dull, especially for Rio Tintos, which were affected owing to the substantial increase in the visible supply of copper. Kafirs started well, but finished easier. Three per cent. rentes, 100 francs 25 centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 25 centimes for checks.

BERLIN, Aug. 1.—On the Boerse to-day prices were firm. Bank shares were stimulated by the strength of Austrian credits, and mine shares were in demand owing to the excellent posittion of industries. Spanish fours and Italian securities were inquired for on Paris account. Northern Pacifics advanced. Exchange on London, 20 marks 50½ pfennigs for checks.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 1.—Prices were good on the Boerse to-day. Spanish fours were higher, and American securities and local shares were firm.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—American securities opened better and improved somewhat, but later eased off and closed steady. The settlement absorbs the attention of members.

Consols for money, 106⅜; consols for the account, 106 11-16; Atchison, 22; Canadian, 100¾; St. Paul, 137; Illinois Central, 118¾; Louisville, 77⅛; Union Pacific preferred, 80½; New York Central, 143½; Erie, 14; Pennsylvania, 70¼; Reading, 11; Erie first preferred, 38⅞; Northern Pacific preferred, 80¼; Grand Trunk, 7⅞; Anaconda, £11 3s. 8d.

Money, 2½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3 7-16 per cent., and for three months' bills, 3 7-16@3½ per cent.

Amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day, £200,000. Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 114.70; Madrid, 23.30; Lisbon, 35.00; Rome, 7.55.

Bar silver steady at 27¾d per ounce.

TREASURY FIGURES FOR JULY.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The monthly statement of the public debt, issued at the Treasury to-day, shows that at the close of business July 31, 1899, the debt less cash in the Treasury amounted to $1,161,587,671, an increase for the month of $5,267,436. This increase is accounted for by a corresponding decrease in the amount of cash on hand.

The debt is recapitulated as follows:

Interest-bearing debt	$1,046,048,770
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity	1,215,740
Debt bearing no interest	389,167,328
Total	$1,436,431,838

This total does not include $554,414,303 in certificates and Treasury notes outstanding, which are offset by an equal amount of cash in the Treasury.

The cash in the Treasury is classified as follows. Gold, $277,848,322; silver, $507,579,673; paper, $45,544,497; bonds, deposits in National bank depositories, disbursing officers' balances, &c., $78,040,117; making a total of $909,012,810, against which there are demand liabilities outstanding amounting to $634,168,643, leaving a net cash balance on hand of $274,844,167.

The monthly statement of the Government receipts and expenditures shows that the total receipts during July were $48,054,258, as against $43,847,108 for July, 1898. The expenditures during the month were $56,561,090, as against $74,263,475 for July, 1898.

The receipts last month from customs were $16,971,454; internal revenue, $28,322,574; miscelaneous, $2,760,229. This is an increase, as compared with July, 1898, of about $1,900,000 from customs, $2,200,000 from internal revenue, and about $254,000 from miscellaneous sources. The expenditures on account of the War Department last month were $19,291,080; same for July, 1898, $34,774,153. The expenditures for the navy were $5,090,245; same for July, 1898, $8,514,270.

The monthly statement of the Controller of the Currency shows that at the close of business July 31, 1899, the total circulation of National bank notes was $241,541,878, an increase for the month of $273,182 and an increase for the year of $18,845,008.

The circulation based on United States bonds amounted to $205,768,304, an increase for the month of $504,210 and an increase for the year of $10,075,619. The circulation secured by lawful money aggregated $35,773,574, a decrease for the month of $224,828 and an increase for the year of $4,769,389.

The amount of United States registered bonds on deposit to secure circulating notes was $230,464,110, and to secure public deposits $69,849,940.

The monthly statement of the Director of the Mint shows that during July the coinage executed at the mints of the United States amounted to $6,684,880, as follows: Gold, $5,981,500; silver, $704,000; minor coin, $89,380.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$274,844,167
Gold reserve	245,254,543
Net silver	5,042,465
United States notes in the Treasury	15,396,022
Treasury notes of 1890	921,744
Total receipts this day	1,076,131
Total receipts this month	1,076,131
Total receipts this year	49,130,389
Total expenditures this day	2,479,000
Total expenditures this month	2,479,000
Total expenditures this year	59,040,090
Deposits in National banks	77,716,441
Silver bullion	986,715
National bank notes received for redemption	201,009
Government receipts:	
From internal revenue	292,402
Customs	724,880
Miscellaneous	58,848

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Following is the Weather Bureau's weekly summary of crop conditions:

Drought has been relieved in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, and beneficial rains have fallen in Ohio and Indiana, but rain is now needed in portions of New York and Pennsylvania, the central portions of Illinois and Missouri, and in Louisiana, Arkansas, the Dakotas, Western Nebraska, and Central Colorado. Local storms, accompanied by excessively heavy rains, have proved damaging in Alabama, Western Florida, and Southern New Jersey. Notwithstanding these conditions the week may be said to have been, upon the whole, generally favorable, the most unpromising reports being received from the Dakotas, where high temperatures and lack of moisture are being seriously felt.

While corn would be benefited by rains in Central Illinois and portions of Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, and South Dakota, the crop has made satisfactory progress in the principal corn States, a marked improvement being reported from the States of the Ohio Valley. Iowa also reports a decided improvement, and the outlook in Kansas is considered the best in a number of years. Early corn is now matured as far north as Missouri and Southern Illinois.

As in the previous week, hot winds with temperatures exceeding 100 degrees have prevailed in South Dakota, causing injury to Spring wheat by premature ripening and shrinkage of grain, and while the heat in North Dakota has not been so excessive, the crop has been more or less damaged. Spring wheat has also sustained some injury from hot winds in Oregon and portions of Eastern Washington. Over the eastern portion of the Spring wheat region the crop is more promising. Harvesting is well advanced in Southern Minnesota, where the late-sown grain is filling nicely, and has begun in Southern North Dakota.

Oat harvest is nearing completion in the more northerly sections, under very favorable weather conditions, except in Southern Minnesota, where considerable loss will result from lodging. Fair to good yields are generally reported.

Complaints of shedding continue from the central and eastern portions of the cotton belt, and while rains have improved the conditions of the crop in the Carolinas, the excessively heavy rains in North Carolina have proved injurious. Good growth is, however, generally reported, especially in the central and eastern sections, and, as a rule, the crop is fruiting well. Picking is well advanced in portions of Southern Texas, in which State the general condition of the crop is promising.

Tobacco is suffering from drought in New York and has been injured on low lands in Tennessee by heavy rains; elsewhere the weather conditions have been favorable for the growth of tobacco, a marked improvement being reported from the States of the Ohio Valley. Cutting and curing continue in the Carolinas, and will soon begin in Maryland and Virginia.

Considerable progress in plowing for Fall seeding has been made in the central valleys and Middle Atlantic States.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Prices were more irregular in the market for outside securities yesterday than on Monday, but most of the stocks that were strong on the previous day continued to advance, and only in one or two issues were the net losses for the day important. On the other hand, a number of stocks showed substantial net gains, and one or two issues that had been dull for a long time came into prominence and advanced sharply. The St. Louis street railway securities continued very active and the centre of interest. Not only were they traded in to a large extent, but all of these issues enjoyed sharp advances and closed at the highest figures for the day, each issue gaining 1½ points or more. Much interest attached to the wide difference in the price of the subscriptions and of the combined securities, the former selling very much below their value, as based on the prices obtained for the bonds and the two classes of stock. On Monday the subscriptions and the securities approached in price, but yesterday they again diverged somewhat, so that at the close the subscriptions and securities were further from parity than they were at the close on Monday. The subscriptions got up to 130½, the bonds to 94½, the common stock to 23½, and the preferred stock to 78½, and in each of these the closing bid represented the highest price for the day. The net gains were 1½ points in the common stock, 3½ points in the preferred stock, 2 points in the bonds, and 3½ points in the subscriptions.

New York Transportation was quite active yesterday, and early in the day enjoyed a sharp advance to 24. This price, however, was not maintained, and in the afternoon the stock sold off 1 point, recovering fractionally at the close. It ended the day at 23¼ bid, a net gain of one-quarter of 1 point. New England Transportation, which at one time during the day was 10½ bid, was at the close offered down to 10¼. The stock of the Illinois Company advanced one-eighth, to 5⅜.

For a long time International Pump was very dull, and the price of the common stock remained at about 23. Yesterday there was a sharp rise in the common stock, which reached 27, and closed at 26½ bid, a net gain of 2½ points for the day. The preferred stock gained 1¼ points net, closing at 68¼ bid. The advance was attributed to a statement issued yesterday by the International Steam Pump Company, showing that the net earnings of the several constituent companies during the year preceding their consolidation was considerably more than stated in the prospectus issued at the time of the organization of the company. Those earnings had been partly estimated, and the actual figures, as announced yesterday, showed that the estimated earnings were well within the actual earnings, as shown by the books of the several merged companies.

The regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent. was declared yesterday on Standard Oil, with an extra dividend of 2 per cent. Some disappointment was expressed at the relatively small amount of the extra dividend, and there was some selling of the stock on that account. It sold at 460, and at the close the best bid for the stock was 455, a recession of 7 points from Monday's closing bid.

New Amsterdam Gas common sold off about 1 point, and then recovered fractionally, closing at 34½ bid, a decline of one-eighth of 1 point from the previous day's closing bid. Though the statements of many persons closely connected with the local gas companies are to the effect that the competition between the several city gas companies is being carried on as energetically as ever, the rumor that the gas war is very near an end is persistent and repeated daily. The report is not a very definite one, and seemingly the persistence of the rumor is the only argument to be advanced in proof of the rumor's having some foundation.

Union Ferry stock was in good demand, and advanced about 1 point, closing at 44½ bid. The new 5 per cent. Mexican bonds sold at 100½ yesterday, and closed at 100⅝ bid. About 50,000 of New York Gas and Electric Heat, Light and Power 4s sold at 91. They closed at 91 bid. Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amsterdam	34½	34⅝
Amsterdam pf	59	60
Amsterdam 6s, with interest	100⅜	101½
Bay State Gas	1⅝	1⅞

Industrials.

Beet Sugar	30	31
Beet Sugar pf	81	83
Distilling Company of America	19	20¼
Distilling Company of America, pf	56	58
Electric Boat	10	15
Electric Boat pf	..	45
Havana Commercial	26	27
Havana Commercial pf	65½	67
International Power	..	77
International Pump	26½	27½

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Aug. 1, 1899.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
112	115	100	Adams Express	113	113	113	113	.....
18	18¼	3,687	Am. Car & Foundry	18¼	18⅝	18	18	.....
65½	66	3,195	Am. Car & F. pf	66¼	68¼	66	66	+ ½
42½	42⅝	6,600	American Cotton Oil	41⅝	42⅞	41¼	42½	
93	94	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	93⅝	.....
138	140	152	American Express	140	140	140	140	+1½
17¾	18	300	American Malting Co	17¾	18	17¾	18	+ ⅜
69½	70	350	American Malt. Co. pf	68	70	68	70	+2½
10¾	12¼	25	American Linseed	12¼	12½	12¼	12¼	.....
51¼	51¾	1,970	American Linseed pf	52½	53½	51¼	51¼	−1
59⅛	59⅝	23,510	Am. Steel & Wire	59⅝	60¼	58⅝	59¼	− ⅛
97¾	98	2,886	Am. Steel & Wire pf	97½	98	97	97⅜	+ ⅜
162	162½	51,965	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	162	163¼	162	162	+ ⅛
118¾	119	340	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	118¾	119	118¾	119	+ ¼
.....	104	139	Am. Tel. & Cable Co	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	+ ¼
42⅝	42¾	4,635	American Tin Plate	43	44	42¾	42⅝	+ ⅛
88	88¼	500	Am. Tin Plate pf	87¾	88	87¾	88	.....
109⅛	109½	47,880	American Tobacco	108	109⅞	107½	109½	+1⅝
40	40⅝	5,934	Am. Smelt. & Ref	40	41⅝	40	40⅝	+1¼
85	86	1,120	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	86¼	86½	85½	86	− ⅛
34⅛	34½	2,145	Am. Steel & Hoop	34¼	34½	34	34¼	.....
78	78½	610	Am. Steel & Hoop pf	78⅜	78¾	78½	78½	.....
20⅝	21½	6,350	Atch., Top. & S. F	21¼	21⅝	21	21	.....
63⅜	63⅝	29,252	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	64¼	64¾	63⅜	63⅝	.....
55⅝	56¼	4,070	Anaconda Copper	56¼	57	55⅝	56¼	+ ⅛
49¼	49½	1,320	Baltimore & Ohio	48½	49¾	49¼	49⅝	− ⅛
72½	72⅞	2,080	Baltimore & Ohio pf	73	73	72⅜	72⅝	− ⅛
116¾	116⅞	39,265	Brooklyn Rapid Tr	116⅞	118	116⅜	116¾	+ ¼
.....	..	100	Brunswick City	15½	15½	15½	15½	+ ¼
75¼	..	100	Buff., Roch. & P. pf	75	75	75	75	+2
54⅜	55	100	Canada Southern	54⅜	55	54⅛	54⅛	+ ⅛
96⅜	97¼	300	Canadian Pacific	98	98	97¼	97¼	+ ⅛
54½	54⅝	3,800	Central Pacific, as. pd.	55	55	54¼	54½	+ ⅛
27⅜	27⅞	6,240	Chesapeake & Ohio	27⅞	28	27½	27⅜	− ⅛
137⅝	137¾	9,937	Chic., Bur. & Quincy	138½	138¾	137½	137⅝	− ⅛
76¼	76½	100	Chic. & East. Ill.	76½	78¼	76½	76½	+ ½
125½	128	100	Chic. & East. Ill. pf	125½	125½	125½	125½	+ ½
14⅜	14⅞	4,045	Chic. Great West	14⅝	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞	+ ⅛
69⅜	70½	1,320	Chic. Ind. & L. pf	69¼	70⅜	69¼	70⅜	+ ⅛
34⅞	35½	3,700	Chic. Gt. W. pf., B	33½	36	32⅞	36	+3
94	94	800	Chic. Gt. W. deb	92½	95¼	92½	95¼	+2
9½	10	200	Chic., Ind. & Louis	9⅝	9⅝	9½	9½	− ⅛
22¾	22	900	Denver & G	21¾	22	21¾	21¾	− ¼
76	76¼	1,110	Denver & R. G. pf	76	76¾	76	76	.....
.....	..	100	Dul., S. S. & A. pf	11⅜	11⅜	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
37	37⅜	650	Erie 1st pf	37⅜	37⅜	37½	37⅜	+ ⅛
59⅞	60	7,240	Federal Steel	60⅛	60⅜	59⅞	60	+ ⅛
82	82½	1,570	Federal Steel pf	82	82½	81⅞	82	+ ⅛
123	124	550	General Electric	123¼	123¼	123	123⅜	+ ⅛
68⅝	69½	485	Glucose Sugar Ref	69½	69¾	69	69	− ⅛
168	169	530	Great Northern pf	168	168¼	168	168½	+ ½
114	118	130	H. L. Claflin Co	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜	+ ¼
24½	25	100	Hocking Valley	24⅝	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	+ ⅛
59¾	59⅞	3,697	Hocking Valley pf	60¼	60½	59⅞	59⅞	+ ⅛
73	..	199	Homestake	74	74	74	74	.....
115½	116	849	Illinois Central ex d	115¾	115¾	115¼	115¼	+ ¼
42¾	43	655	International Paper	42¾	43	42¾	43	+ ⅝
78½	79	112	Inter. Paper pf	79¾	79¾	79	79¾	.....
14	15	475	International Silver	15	15½	15	15½	+ ½
12¼	12⅝	300	Iowa Central	12⅜	12⅝	12⅛	12½	+ ⅛
52⅝	53¼	325	Iowa Central pf	53¼	53¼	53	53	+ ⅛
7⅛	8	1,500	K. C., P. & G	7	7⅞	7	7¾	+ ⅛
56	56½	650	Laclede Gas	57	57	56	56	−1¼
79½	81	545	Lake Erie & West. pf	80	80	80	80	.....
74½	74¾	5,900	Louisv. & Nashville	75⅜	75½	74⅝	74⅝	− ⅛
119½	119¾	34,640	Manhattan Con	119	120¼	118¾	119¼	+ ⅛
56¾	57¼	4,070	Met. W. S. El. of C. pf.	57	57	57	57	+1½
212⅝	213¼	3,617	Met. Street Ry	213¼	213⅞	212⅞	213½	+ ½
14	14½	450	Met. St. Ry. rights	14	14	14	14	+ ⅛
14⅞	15⅛	1,700	Mexican Central	15⅜	15⅝	15	15	+ ⅛
3⅞	4	600	Mexican Nat. certfs	4	4	3⅞	3⅞	− ⅛
111	..	50	Michigan Central	111	112¼	111¼	112¼	+ ¼
58¾	59	955	Minn. & St. L	58½	59	58½	59	+1
92¾	94	400	Minn. & St. L. pf	92⅜	93½	92⅝	93½	+1½
12¼	12⅝	100	Missouri, K. & T	12⅞	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	.....
36⅜	37	2,260	Mo., K. & T. pf	37⅛	37¼	36⅞	36⅞	− ⅛
49	49⅛	20,120	Missouri Pacific	49⅛	49⅜	49⅛	49⅛	− ⅛
41¾	43½	100	Mobile & Ohio	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	−1
47	47⅜	245	National Biscuit Co	47½	47½	47½	47½	− ½
101	102	200	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	101¼	101¾	101¼	101¼	+1
31	31½	1,500	National Lead Co	31¼	31½	30⅝	30⅞	− ⅛
..	..	250	National Lin. Oil ctfs	21½	21½	21	21½	.....
54	54½	4,230	National Steel	55	55¼	54¼	54½	+ ⅛
94⅛	94⅝	2,375	National Steel pf	94	94⅜	94	94⅜	+ ⅛
117½	118	830	New Jersey Central	118¾	118¾	117¾	117¾	− ⅛
139½	139½	1,715	New York Central	140	140	139½	139½	+ ⅛
213	215	100	N. Y., N. H. & H	213	213	213	213	+ ¾
26¼	26¾	3,070	N. Y., Ont. & W	26⅜	26⅞	26⅜	26½	+ ⅛
21	21¼	2,075	Norfolk & Western	21⅜	21⅝	21⅛	21¼	+ ⅛
71¾	71⅞	1,675	Norfolk & West. pf	72	72	71¾	71⅞	+ ⅛
12¼	12⅜	15,020	North American	12	12⅜	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
52⅞	53⅛	19,080	Northern Pacific	53¼	53⅜	52⅝	53	.....
78	78¼	1,920	Northern Pacific pf	78⅝	78¾	77⅞	78	+ ⅛
.....	7¼	100	Ontario Mining	7½	7½	7½	7½	.....
75½	77	113	Oregon R. & Nav. pf	76	76	75½	75½	.....
39	40	280	Pacific Coast	38	39	38	39	+ ⅜
48¼	48⅞	570	Pacific Mail	48¾	48¾	48¼	48⅛	− ⅛
136¼	136¾	5,920	Pennsylvania R. R	137⅜	137⅜	136	136¼	− ⅛
119⅝	119¾	4,570	People's Gas, Chic	120⅜	120⅝	119⅝	119⅝	− ⅜
2	2½	600	Peoria, Dec. & Ev	2	2¼	2	2¼	.....
64⅛	64⅝	1,925	P., C., C. & St. L	65	65	64¼	64¾	+ ⅛
58	58½	3,250	Pressed Steel Car	59½	59¾	58½	58½	+ ⅛
88	89	1,585	Pressed Steel Car pf	89½	89½	89	89	+ ⅛
158	160	187	Pull. Pal. Car Co. ex d	159¾	159¾	159¾	159¾	+ ½
21¾	21¾	300	Reading	22	22	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
61½	61⅝	4,880	Reading 1st pf	62¼	62¼	61½	61½	+ ⅛
33½	34	850	Reading 2d pf	34½	34½	34¼	34¼	+ ⅛
5	5½	20	St. Jo. & Gr. I	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	.....
51	52	100	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf	52	52	52	52	+ ½
11⅝	11⅞	1,510	St. L. & San Fran	11¾	12	11⅝	12	+ ⅛
39¼	39¼	700	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	39¾	39½	38⅝	39½	+ ⅛
16⅝	16¾	3,200	St. Louis Southwestern	16¾	17	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
39	39¼	7,035	St. Louis S. W. pf	39⅜	39⅝	38⅝	39	+ ⅛
54½	55½	225	St. Paul & Duluth	55¼	55¼	55	55	−1
108¼	109	300	St. Paul & Omaha	108½	109	108½	109	+ ½
35	35¼	32,280	Southern Pacific	35⅞	36	35	35¼	+ ⅛
11⅜	11⅞	350	Southern Railway	11¾	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
52½	52⅝	6,110	Southern Ry. pf	52¼	53	52⅛	52⅝	+ ⅛
7⅛	7⅜	1,024	Standard Rope & T	7½	7¾	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
73¼	73¾	9,125	Tenn. Coal & Iron	72	74	71⅞	73½	+1½
22⅞	22½	100	Texas Pacific	22⅜	22⅜	22⅛	22½	.....
45	45¼	18,060	Union Pacific	45¾	45⅝	44⅞	45	+ ⅛
78	78⅜	5,976	Union Pacific pf	78½	78⅝	78	78	+ ¼
26	27	220	Union Bag & Paper	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	+ ¼
50	53	20	U. S. Express	52	52	52	52	.....
6½	6¾	700	U. S. Leather	6⅝	6⅝	6¼	6¼	− ⅛
73¼	73⅜	1,370	U. S. Leather pf	73¼	73¼	73⅛	73⅜	.....
50	50¼	700	U. S. Rubber	50¾	50¾	50½	50½	− ⅛
115¼	116½	80	U. S. Rubber pf	117	117	115½	115½	.....
8	8¼	50	Wabash	8	8⅜	8	8⅜	.....
23¼	23½	2,000	Wabash pf	23¼	23⅝	23⅜	23½	− ⅛
90	90½	1,210	West. Union Tel	90¼	90½	90	90	− ⅛
9⅝	10	200	Wheeling & L. E	10	10	9¾	9¾	.....
24⅝	25	10	Wheel & L. E. 2d pf	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	.....
15¼	15½	200	Wis. Central. w. iss	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	− ⅛
53	53½	700	Wis. Cent. pf., w. iss	53¼	53⅜	53	53	.....
Total.....		610,451						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891			Knick. l. pf. 74	75	
ex int	100¼		Lac. G. pf. 97	100	
4s, r., 1918	108¼	108¾	L. E. & W. 21	21½	
5s, r., 1918			Lake Shore. 201½	210	
ex int	108¼	108¾	Lrg Isl'd... 68	72	
3s, 1918, sm			Mah. C. R. 150	..	
ex int	108	109	M. & R. pf. 106	..	
4s, r., 1907	112¼	112¾	Man. Beach. 11	22	
4s, c., 1907	113	114	Md. Coal pf. 68	75	
4s, r., 1925	129	130	M. W. S. El. of Chi	14½	15¾
4s, c., 1925, ex int	129	130	M., St. P. & S. S. M	23	24
5s, r., 1904	111¾	111¾	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf. 63		65¾
5s, c., 1904, ex int	111¾	111¾	Mor. & Es. 185		190
D. C. 3-65s	119		Nat. Lead pf. 112		113½
			Nat. Starch.. 5		7
Alb. & Sus.	195		Nat. St. 1st pf	50	60
Am. Coal	140	160	Nat. St. 2d pf	10	20
Am. D. Tel	5	39	N. C. R. R.	50	60
Am. Sp. Mfg.	5¾	6¼	N. C. Con.	37	39
A. S. M. pf.	22	30¾	N. Y. A. B.	198	202
Am. T. Plate.	140	146	N. Y. C. & St. L	13	14
Ann Arbor	18	19	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	65	75
Ann Arb. pf.	40	41½	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	31	35
B. & O. S. W. pf. cfs.	7½	9	Norf. South.	69	..
B'klyn U. G.	130	143	O. R. R. & N.	102	..
B., R. & P.	32½	..	Cp. Tract	93	94
B., C. R. & N.	102	45	Chi. C. Tr.	58	59
Cap. Tract	93	94	C., I. & L. pf.	41	41½
Chi. C. Tr.	58	59	Chi. & N. W. pf.	193	198
C., I. & L.	41	41½	C., L. & W.	9½	11
C., L. & W. pf.	37¾	41	C., L. & W. pf.	186	190
Cleve. & P.	186	190	C. C. & I. L. pf.	5	6½
C. C. & I. L. pf.	2	2½	Col. Mid.	5	6½
Col. Mid. pf.	13	17½	Com. Cable.	179	..
Com. Cable.	179	..	Consol Coal.	50	55
Consol Coal.	50	55	Con. Ice pf.	85	91½
Con. Ice pf.	85	91½	D. M. & Ft. D.	21	21½
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	105	125	D. M. & Ft. D.	71	73
Eighth Av.	400	..	Eighth Av.	103	104
Erie	13½	14	Erie	96	99
E. T. & T. pf.	96	99	E. T. & T.	39	40
Ev. & T. H. pf.	80	82	Ev. & T. H. pf.	82	85
F. & P. M.	80	82	F. & P. M.	57	60
F. & P. M. pf.	57	60	Ft. W. & R. G.	24½	25
Ft. W. & R. G. pf.	107	108	Glucose pf.	107	108
Ill. Cent.	1.100	..	Ill. Cent.	175¾	176
Joliet & Chi.	175	..	Joliet & Chi.	77½	78¾
Kan. & Mich.	10½	15	Kan. & Mich.	170½	..
K. & D. M. pf.	3½	5	Wag. P. C.	187½	190¼
K. & D. M. pf.	18	19	W.-F. Exp.	126	130
Knick. Ice	50	53½	W. & L. E. 1st pf	50	54½

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE BIDS.

The following bids for securities were made on the Industrial Exchange yesterday:

American Biscuit bonds	108
Binghamton Gas 5s	92½
Fern Coal Company	15.00
Journeay & Burnham	5.00
Journeay & Burnham pf	25.00
Marshall Mill	60
New York Biscuit bonds	110½
Retsof bonds	75
Retsof stock	15

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60⅛@61. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 27⅝d per ounce, and in New York at 60⅜c. Mexican silver dollars at 48c.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated and Industrial Exchanges:

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.95	Plymouth	.10
Adams Consol	.06	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.10
Belcher	.24	Potosi	.40
Best & Belcher	.59	Quicksilver	2.00
Breece	1.65	Quicksilver pf	8.50
Brunswick Con	.15	Savage	.20
Caledonia B. H	.60	Sierra Nevada	.55
Challar	.22	Standard	2.55
Crown Point	.24	Small Hopes	1.25
Con. Cal. & Va	2.00	Union Consol	.32
Con. T. Co. stock	.94	Utah	.10
Con. T. Co. bonds	.99	Victor	1.00
Com. T. Co. scrip	.95	Yellow Jacket	.30
Crescent	.15	Argentum Juanita	.23
Catalpa	.20	Alamo	.09
Deadwood Terra	.65	Anaconda	.48
Eureka Consol	.45	Cripple Ck. Con	.09
Father De Smet	.10	Creede & Cr. Ck	.09
Gould & Curry	.28	Gold & Globe	.04
Hale & Norcross	.30	Golden Fleece	.34
Homestake	.65.00	Isabella	.82
Horn Silver	1.45	Mollie Gibson	.24
Iron Silver	.51	Mount Rosa	.23
Julia Con.	.02	Pharmacist	.04
Kingston & Pemb	.20	Portland	1.65
La Crosse	.12	Specimen	.07
Leadville Con	.09	Union	.33
Little Chief	.18	Work	.26
Mexican	.50	Ala. Fdy. No. 2	.15
Mollie Gib.	.24	Ala. Fdy. No. 3	.11½
Ontario	6.75	Ala. Fdy. No. 4	.12½
Ophir	1.10	Grey Forge	.12½
Occidental	.20		

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE.

A. G. M. & M. Co.	.14	Gar. Con	.14
Gold Magnet	.01	Golden Fleece	.28
Gilpin & Lincoln	.41	Isabella	.83
Jennie Blanche	.50½	Justine	.01
Morenci Cop. pf	1.57½	Mount Rosa	.26
Alamo	.10	Pande Basin	.30
Anaconda	.50	Sentinel	.002
Anchoria	.72	Union Gold	.35
Cr. Ck Con	.10	Waldorf	.01½
Cannon Ball	.007	Work	.27½
Elkton	.93	Rosario Honduras	5.00

Transfer of Gold by Check.

Deputy Assistant United States Treasurer Maurice L. Muhleman said yesterday that the report that gold transfers could be made from San Francisco to New York by Government check, thus saving express or other transportation charges, was true. For instance, if $500,000 in gold arrived at San Francisco and its transfer here was needed, the Assistant United States Treasurer at San Francisco, on receipt of the gold, would issue a New York draft for it. This would be cleared through the bank Clearing House as gold. No such draft would be cashed in currency. In this way about $1,000,000 of Australian gold, which is being coined into American pieces at San Francisco, will be transferred to this city and figure in the bank reserve

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 3s, coupon 1,500xl.....108¼
U S 3s, registered 1,500.....108⅜
U S 4s, coupon, 1907 3,000.....113⅜
Adams Exp Co 4s 10,000.....106½
Ann Arbor 1st 4s 2,000.....96
A., T. & S. F. gen 4s 7,000.....101⅞
2,000.....101¾
A. T. & S. F. adj 4s 15,000.....85⅝
25,000.....85½
Balt. & Ohio 3½s 12,000.....96
500.....95½
48,000.....96
5,000.....96⅛
11,000.....96
Balt. & Ohio 4s 15,000.....101¼
16,000.....101⅜
5,000.....101
Bklyn Rapid Tr 5s 10,000.....115½
Cent Ga Ry con 5s 7,000.....97
1,000.....96⅞
Cent Ga Ry 2d inc 5,000.....12
Cent Pac 1st, w i 11,000.....100¼
3,000.....100½
Cent Pac 3½s, w i 2,000.....85⅝
Ches & Ohio 4½s 5,000.....97⅛
8,000.....97¼
C. C. C. & St L gen 4s 5,000 \$10F.....95¼
6,000.....95¼
Col Fuel & Iron 5s 35,000xl.....89
12,000.....89½
5,000.....89¼
32,000.....90
Col Midland 2-4s 1,000.....62
Col & South 1st 4s 60,000xl.....87
12,000.....87⅛
17,000.....87¼
18,000.....87½
Den & R G 4s 3,000.....90¼
Den & R G 4½s 3,000.....100½
Detroit City Gas 5s 2,000.....98½
Det., Mac & Mar L G 7,000.....19¼
5,000.....19⅜
8,000.....19⅞
Eliz, L & B S 5s 6,000.....102⅝
Erie gen lien 4s 110,000.....72⅝
15,000.....72⅜
20,000.....73
Erie 1st con 7s 1,000.....144½
Ft W & D C 1st 3,000.....78¼
2,000.....79
10,000.....79
1,000.....79
Gila Val, G & Nor 1st 10,000.....105½
Hocking Val 4½s 10,000.....102
9,000.....98⅜
Int & Gt Nor 2d 10,000.....93⅜
Int Paper Co 6s 3,000xl.....109½
K C, P & G 1st 2,000.....61½
12,000.....61⅝
5,000.....61¼
Lehigh Val Coal 5s 10,000.....101
Long Dock 6s 3,000.....141½
Louis & Nash G M 6s 2,000.....116½
Louis & Nash col tr 4s 10,000.....99¾
Manhat Ry con 4s 8,000.....110
Mex Int 1st 4s 12,000.....87
Mo, K & T 1st 4s 9,000.....93½
Mo Pac cons 5,000.....118⅞
Mo, K & T of T 5s 1,000.....91
Mo Pac 1st col 5s 10,000xl.....96¼
10,000.....96
15,000.....96¼
10,000.....96¾
22,000.....97
7,000.....96⅜
7,000.....97
4,000.....97¼
50,000.....97½
Total sales..... \$2,062,500

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
17,640	Am. Steel & W.	59¾	60¾	58½	59¼
17,640	Am. Sug. Ref.	163¼	168¾	161⅞	162½
150	A., T. & S. F.	21⅜	21¾	21	21⅞
3,180	A., T. & S. F. pf	64¾	64¾	63¾	63¾
600	Am. Tobacco	108¼	109¾	108¼	109½
100	Balt. & Ohio pf	73½	73½	73½	73⅝
9,000	Brook. R. T.	117¾	118¼	116¾	117
4,320	C., M. & St. P.	133¾	133⅝	132¾	132⅞
1,710	C., R. I. & P.	120½	120⅝	119¾	119¾
170	Ches. & Ohio	28¼	28¼	27⅞	28
4,760	C., Bur. & Q.	138⅝	138¾	137	137¾
10	Chicago Gt. W.	15	15	15	15
1,740	Cont. Tobacco	44¼	45½	44¼	44¾
20	Den. & R. G. pf.	76	76	76	76
650	Federal Steel	60¼	60⅝	59¾	59¾
60	Fed. Steel pf.	82¼	82¼	82¼	82¼
695	Louis. & Nash.	74½	74½	74½	74½
3,390	Manhattan	119¾	120¼	119	119⅛
3,560	Mo. Pacific	49¼	49¾	49¼	49¼
30	Mo., K. & T. pf.	37	37	36⅞	36⅞
70	N. Y. Central	139¾	139¾	139⅝	139⅞
1,030	Nor. Pacific	53¼	53¼	52⅝	53
40	North American	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
10	N. Y., O. & W.	27	27	27	27
100	Pacific Mail	48¾	49	48¾	48⅞
470	People's Gas	120⅝	120⅝	119⅝	119⅝
560	Reading 1st pf.	62¾	62¾	61½	61⅝
60	Southern Ry. pf.	52⅞	52⅞	52⅜	52⅜
40	St. L. S. W. pf.	39½	39½	39	39
920	Tenn. C. & I.	72½	74	72⅛	73⅝
870	Union Pacific	45⅜	45⅜	45	45
280	Union Pac. pf.	78⅜	78⅝	78¼	78½
20	Wabash pf.	23½	23½	23½	23½
120	West. Union	90⅝	90⅝	90	90
58,535					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
\$15,000	Am. Gas 5s	101	101	101	101
51,000	K. C., P. & G. 1st	61½	61½	61½	61½
20,000	St. L. S. W. 1st	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
\$86,000					

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1899.	1898.	1897.
WESTERN NEW YORK & PENNSYLVANIA—			
Mileage	642	642	651
3d week July	\$75,000	\$58,700	\$62,000
From July 1	215,000	169,300	181,900
ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE for June—			
Mileage	7,108	6,946	6,946
Gross earnings	3,219,913	3,000,499	2,718,021
Operating ex	2,028,220	2,308,861	2,281,305
From July 1	215,000	169,300	181,900
Net earnings	1,191,693	691,638	436,716
Prop. ex. to gross	63%	76⅝	83⅞
Paxes and rentals	130,596	146,856	157,348
Inc. from op	1,061,097	544,782	279,368
For twelve months—			
Gross earnings	40,513,498	39,214,099	33,633,640
Net earnings	10,961,761	10,707,764	8,396,428
Inc. from op	11,237,006	8,992,100	6,302,608
DENVER & RIO GRANDE for June—			
Gross earnings	716,039	711,724	616,816
Operating ex	466,465	422,776	339,407
Net earnings	250,474	288,948	277,409
Prop. ex. to gross	65⅛	59⅝	55
Total income	251,680	290,178	277,855
Charges, taxes, and rentals	182,481	211,440	201,117
Balance	69,199	78,738	76,738
Ren. and conver. fund	15,000	15,000	.....
Surplus	54,199	63,738	76,292
For the fiscal year:			
Gross earnings	9,270,248	8,342,926	6,945,114
Net earnings	3,559,897	3,325,327	2,869,778
Total income	3,670,223	3,390,246	.....
Surplus	1,156,729	848,502	504,496
Dividends	946,009	591,250	.....
Remain. sur	210,720	257,252	.....
MEXICAN CENTRAL for June—			
Gross earnings	1,248,439	1,104,257	1,080,805
Operating ex	852,083	721,994	705,080
Net earnings	396,455	382,282	315,725
From Jan. 1 to June 30—			
Gross earnings	7,369,434	6,739,293	6,567,753
Net earnings	2,408,772	2,161,240	2,191,516
NORFOLK & WESTERN for June—			
Gross earnings	1,010,683	824,772	842,301
Operating ex	722,500	621,701	640,358
Net earnings	288,093	203,070	201,943
Charges	190,701	186,429	.....
Surplus	97,392	16,641	.....
For twelve months—			
Gross earnings	11,827,139	11,236,123	10,537,723
Net earnings	3,888,030	3,350,024	2,634,273
Surplus	1,646,322	1,110,590	.....
UNION PACIFIC for June—	1899.	1898.	Changes.
Gross earnings	1,757,752	1,514,980	*242,772
Op. ex. and taxes	968,629	841,232	*127,437
Net earnings	789,063	673,748	*115,335
Prop. ex. to gross	55⅛	55⅝	†⅜
For the fiscal year:			
Gross earnings	19,811,641	18,390,659	*1,411,982

RACES AT BRIGHTON BEACH

Only One Favorite, Flower of Gold, Landed First Money.

SARAGOSSA FOR LADY MADGE

Filly's Winning of the Stakes a Big Surprise—Morris Hayman's Diamonds Still Missing.

As the race meeting at Brighton Beach draws to a close the members of the talent find it becomes harder and harder to pick winners with which to get enough money for the trip to Saratoga. What with such startling changes of form as that shown by Imp and several other horses at the seaside track, it is little wonder that the crowd grows smaller every day, and bettors less satisfied. The crowd yesterday was a fair-sized one, and some of those who were unlucky in picking winners busied themselves looking for a little chamois bag containing two big diamonds, which Morris Hayman, a race-horse owner, lost at the track on Monday. The stones, however, were not returned to Mr. Hayman, although a liberal reward is offered.

The racing was good for the class of horses engaged, but the speculators succeeded in picking only one favorite that landed the money for them. This was Flower of Gold, in the Electric Handicap at three-quarters of a mile. Flower of Gold led from start to finish, and won easily from Shrove Tuesday while Eileen Daly beat Prejudice out for third money.

The Saragossa Stakes for three-year-old fillies furnished a big surprise, for Doggett on Lady Madge took his mount to the front at the start, and in company with Sky Scraper, and in a drive through the stretch won by a head from Bettie Gray. Bannockburn had too much weight up in the mile and an eighth handicap to run with the light-weighted The Devil, and was beaten by the latter by half a length. Dollie Wiethoff won the sixth race. All Gold the first, and Klondyke Queen the second.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For maidens two years old. Purse of $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:01 4-5.

1—All Gold, W. L. Oliver's ch. c., by Rayon d'Or-Merry Nelly, 107 pounds, 7 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Maher)
2—Hesper, John Daly's br. c., 107, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Maher)
3—Prestige, W. C. Daly's b. c., 107, 4 to 1.(Slack)
Plohn, 107, 8 to 5, (Mitchell;) Brooch, 104, 8 to 1, (Espe;) Kindred, 107, 5 to 1, (Moody;) Give and Take, 104, 200 to 1, (Brecker;) Betsy Jane II., 104, 30 to 1, (Kuhn;) Oneonta, 107, 200 to 1, (Roache;) Frank Webb, 107, 60 to 1, (Doggett,) and Maccabeus, 107, 200 to 1, (McDermott,) also ran and finished in the order named.
Won in a drive by a head; two lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For fillies three years old, non-winners of $400 in 1899; selling allowances. Purse of $500, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile. Time—1:42 1-5.

1—Klondyke Queen, D. S. Quintan's ch. f., by King Alfonso-Emblem, 97 pounds, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Moody)
2—Avoca, W. Jennings's ch. f., 97, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Slack)
3—Sister Fox, F. Regan's ch. f., 97, 8 to 5..(Mitchell)
Edith Kline, 97, 50 to 1, (Dupee;) Lindula, 100, 30 to 1, (McDermott;) Beanea, 103, 3 to 1, (Maher;) Village Pride, 92, 7 to 1, (Phelan;) Rea Mitchell, 97, 15 to 1, (Dangman;) Lepida, 92, 100 to 1, (Hothersall;) Uam Var, 103, 40 to 1, (Kuhn,) and Our Annie, 92, 200 to 1, (Burns,) also ran and finished in the order named.
Won in a drive by half a length; a length and a half between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Electric Handicap, for fillies two years old. Purse of $1,000, added to a subscription of $30 each, or $10 if declared, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:14 4-5.

1—Flower of Gold, W. B. Jennings's ch. f., by Goldfinch-Fleurette, 109 pounds, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Maher)
2—Shrove Tuesday, E. S. Gardner, Jr.'s, br. f., 112, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5.....(Mitchell)
3—Eileen Daly, W. C. Daly's ch. f., 102, 40 to 1.....(Slack)
Prejudice, 124, 8 to 5, (Taral,) and Juggiery, 108, 20 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished in the order named.
Won easily by three lengths; a length between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Saragossa Stakes for fillies three years old. Purse of $1,200, added to a subscription of $35 each, $10 forfeit, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. One mile. Time—1:42.

1—Lady Madge, J. J. Hyland's ch. f., by Rayon d'Or-Lady Margaret, 111 pounds, 15 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Doggett)
2—Bettie Gray, J. E. McDonald's b. f., 111, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Maher)
3—Sky Scraper, J. L. Holland's b. f., 116, 11 to 5.....(Mitchell)
4—Satin Slipper, M. F. Dwyer's b. f., 116, 11 to 5.....(Taral)
Won in a drive by a head; a length between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. Purse of $800, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:54.

1—The Devil, Woodward & Anderson's b. c., 4 years, by Major Richards-Patagonia, 97 pounds, 7 to 2 and even money.....(Dupee)
2—Bannockburn, P. Dunne's br. c., 4, 127, 2 to 5.....(Maher)
3—Barataria, W. C. Fessenden's b. g., 4, 40 to 1.(Bradford)
4—Merry Prince, W. C. Daly's ch. h., 6, 115, 4 to 1.....(Taral)
Won in a drive by half a length; the same distance between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Purse of $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:18 4-5.

1—Dollie Wiethoff, Buckley & Brown's br. f., 3 years, by Dark Days-Florry Myers, 85 pounds, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1....(Wedderstand)
2—Zanone, M. Corbett's b. g., 6, even money and 1 to 2.....(Maher)
3—Hurricane, Woodward & Anderson's ch. c., 3, 98, 12 to 1.....(Dupee)
Rare Perfume, 92, 8 to 1, (Phelan;) Exit, 88, 40 to 1, (Cogswell;) High Jinks, 104, 5 to 1, (Mitchell;) Larva, 95, 10 to 1, (Gisburn;) Handcuff, 95, 15 to 1, (Fletcher;) Peace, 93, 12 to 1, (Dangman;) Ben Blue, 96, 100 to 1, (Moody;) Mordecai, 104, 100 to 1, (Kuhn,) and Leedsville, 107, 15 to 1, (Clay,) also ran and finished in the order named.
Won in a drive by half a length; two lengths between second and third.

To-day's Card at Brighton.

FIRST RACE.—For fillies, two years old. Five and a half furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Affect	119	Silly Fox 107
Lady Uncas	114	Lady of the Vale 107
Lauretea	112	Liebe 107
Her Ladyship	112	Merry Wanderer 107
Musette	107	Beautiful 107

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for two-year-olds. Three-quarters of a mile.

Kentucky	120	Elfin Conig	104
Oread	119	Cheesestraw	102
Gold'or	118		

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Five furlongs.

Star of Bethlehem	113	Ninety Cents	99
Dave S.	110	Peace	97
Dr. Parker	108	Athy	96
Larva	108	Ben Lodi	96
Big Indian	105	Touraine	91
Takanassee	102	Tabouret	91
Imperator	101	Florence Clarke	89
Musician	101		

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. One mile.

Box	124	The Elector	112
St. Clair	122	Galathee	100

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds. One mile.

Rappahannock	114	Maxine	109
Box	114		

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth.

Momentum	111	Bob White	108
Free Lance	111	Uncle Louis	108
Hanwell	111	Rinaldo	108
Twinkler	111	Acrobat	108
Maurice	111	Cristobello	106
Tanis	108	Athy	106
St. Sophia	108	Mariti	101
Charagrace	108		

RESULTS AT SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, Aug. 1.—The races to-day resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Voter, 123 pounds, (Spencer,) 1 to 15, first; L'Alouette, 104, (Wilson,) 15 to 1, second; Nicholas, 106, (O'Leary,) 50 to 1, third. Time—1:12½. Princess Margaret also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One mile. Toluca, 100 pounds, (Burns,) 1 to 8, first; Hold On, 110, (Turner,) 6 to 1, second. Time—1:41½.

THIRD RACE.—Fleischman Stakes. Five and a half furlongs. Mesmerist, 122 pounds, (Clawson,) 7 to 5, first; Maribert, 122, (Turner,) 7 to 5, second; McMeekin, 114, (O'Leary,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:07½. Sam Phillips, Petruchio, King's Courier, Golden Rule, and Sardine also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and an eighth. Adolph Spreckels, 108 pounds, (W. Martin,) 2 to 1, first; Myth, 106, (Turner,) 6 to 1, second; Beau Ideal, 111, (E. Jones,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:55¾. Handpress, Winepress, Jackanapes, Billy House, and Charlie Rose also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Procursor, 107 pounds, (Turner,) 6 to 5, first; La Vega, 107, (Powers,) 20 to 1, second; Herbert, 107, (Hupp,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:09¾. Golden Sceptre, Golden Rattle, Little Veronica, Rochester, Handicapper, and Suqualak also ran.

To-day's Entries at Saratoga.

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. King Dellis, King Bramble, Post Haste, Sakhrat, Hindus, 115 pounds.

SECOND RACE.—One mile and three-sixteenths. Don de Oro, 119 pounds; Laverock, Buela, 114; Azucena, 104.

THIRD RACE.—Hendrie Stakes. One mile and a sixteenth. May Hempstead, 121 pounds; Toddie Ladle, 118; Queen of Song, 116; Country Dance, Lady Lindsey, 109.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling. One mile and a sixteenth. Great Neck, 107 pounds; Arquebus, 106; Mariti, 104; Weller, 99.

FIFTH RACE.—Hurdle. One mile and a half. Julius Caesar, 145 pounds; Three Forks, 143; Mrs. Trumbridge, 138; Eli Kendig, 136; Kinvarra, 133.

HARNESS RACES AT COLUMBUS.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 1.—To-day's races resulted as follows:

2:17 trot, purse $3,000.

Royal Baron, b. h., by Baron Wilkes, (Spear).....7 6 1 1 1
Wilask, br. h., (Eckers).....1 2 5 2 2
Jack D., b. g., (Snow).....4 1 2 8 3
Robert L., b. g., (West).....2 5 4 4 5
Lord Vincent, b. h., (Doble).....8 3 3 3 7
Precision, ch. m., (Lockwood).....3 4 8 6 4
Josephine Dixon, b. m., (Chandler)..5 7 6 7 6
Merriment, b. m., (Geers).....6 8 7 5 8
Time—2:11½; 2:12½; 2:12; 2:12; 2:12½.

2:19 pace, purse $3,000.

Free Bond, b. g., by Simon, (Miller)....2 1 1 1 1
Americus, b. g., (Curtis).....1 2 5 5
Honey Horner, b. m., (Snow).....3 5 4 2
Hipless, b. h., (Shockency).....5 3 2 3
Minnie Young, g. m., (Hall).....4 4 3 4
Harry Paul, br. g., (Matthews).....dis.
Charlie M., ch. g., (Emerson).....dis.
Time—2:11½; 2:11¼; 2:13¾; 2:13½.

2:10 pace, purse $2,000, (unfinished.)

Ace, b. h., (Kinney).....10 3 1 1
William Mc., blk. g., (Green).....1 2 9 4
Eyelet, g. m., (Kinney).....3 1 2 2
The Maid, b. m., (Curtis).....11 8 3 11
Fanny Dillard, b. m., (Snow).....9 11 4 3
Split Silk, ch. m., (Hines).....5 5 6 7
Hydrogen, b. h., (McCarthy).....7 10 5 6
Arbutiskin, b. h., (James).....2 6 10 5
Minnie Irene, s. m., (Swisher).....4 7 7 8
Fire Gilt, ch. g., (O'Neil).....6 4 8 10
Donnogh, b. h., (Curry).....8 9 11 9
Time—2:07¼; 2:07½; 2:05¼; 2:09.

Madison County (Ky.) Harness Races.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Ky., Aug. 1.—The Madison County fair and trots began to-day with 3,000 people, a fast track, and fine weather as the features. The races were of a very high class, and resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—3:00 trot; purse $400. Coria, by Pegasus, won the fourth, fifth, and sixth heats and the race; Margaret C. won the second and third heats, and Valken the first. Best time of winner—2:26¾.

SECOND RACE.—2:20 pace; purse $300. Little Hugh, by Colonel Thornton, won the third, fourth, and fifth heats and the race; the Mug, second, with the first and second heats; El Reine was third. Winner's best time was 2:23½.

Racing at Westfield, Mass.

WESTFIELD, Mass., Aug. 1.—Results at Woronoco Park:

2:20 Class.—Trot and pace; purse $200.

Elsie Card, b. m.....1 1 1
Lady Ellsworth, b. m.....3 2 2
Trial, b. g.....2 3 6
Savant, b. g.....4 4 2
Agnes Eave, b. m.....5 6 4
Flash, b. g.....6 5 5
Schofield, ch. g.....dis.
Time—2:24½; 2:23¾; 2:21½.

2:20 Class.—Trotting; purse $250.

Philip E., br. g.....1 1 1
Dot Miller, b. m.....2 2 3
Burlington Boy, ch. g.....3 4 2
Lottie Fallis, b. m.....4 3 4
Time—2:19¼; 2:21; 2:19¼.

Central New York Trots.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., Aug. 1.—The first day's racing of the Central New York trotting and pacing meet at Berkshire Park resulted:

2:25 class, pacing, purse $400.

Strath Bell, ch. m., (Birney).....1 1 1
Black Diamond, b. g., (Bennet).....2 2 3
Deveras, blk. s., (McPherson).....3 4 2
Anna Doe, ch. m., (Miller).....4 3 4
Princess Dora, blk. m., (A. Grew).....5 5 5
Chamsit, b. g., (O'Neil).....6 6 6
Time—2:19¼; 2:17¼; 2:18½.

2:40 class, trotting, purse $400.

Albertia, b. g., (McDonald).....1 1 1
Lou V., b. m., (Van Valkenburg).....2 2 2
Grace Lake, c. m., (Meyers).....4 3 4
Minnie L., b. m., (Commings).....3 4 3
Dick Wiley, b. g., (Baldwin).....5 5 5
D. Olcantara, blk. s., (Haight).....6 6 6
Time—2:19½; 2:20; 2:19¼.

Match Between Directly and Ananias.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Aug. 1.—At Columbus to-day Directly and Ananias, trotters, were matched for $5,000 a side.

Whitney Buys the Mare Agnes.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 1.—Former Secretary of the Navy Whitney has purchased, for $7,000, the bay mare Agnes, by St. Blaise, together with her colt by Hanover, from Samuel Brown of Hopkinsville.

Australians vs. Marylebone.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—In the cricket match between the Marylebone Club and the Australian eleven, which began at Lord's yesterday, the Australians were all out in their first innings to-day for 319 runs. The Marylebone players in their first innings yesterday were all out for 258 runs. At the close of play to-day Marylebone in their second innings had scored 85 runs for five wickets.

THE DOLPHIN IN COLLISION.

Crashes Into the Ferryboat New York —Secretary Long on Board as Reported.

The United States dispatch boat Dolphin and the ferryboat New York of the Twenty-third Street line of the New York and Brooklyn Ferry Company were in collision in the East River off South Sixth Street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning The ferryboat was so badly damaged that it had to be towed to a slip on the Brooklyn side. As far as could be learned, the Dolphin escaped injury of a serious character. Secretary of the Navy Long and Mrs. Long are reported to have been on board the Dolphin, which was bound for Newport. The vessel continued on up the river after the collision.

The ferryboat was making a trip from Manhattan to Brooklyn. The Dolphin had rounded the Battery and was steaming at a good clip up the river on its way to Newport. According to the statements of the officials of the company, the accident was due to the carelessness of the navigators of the Dolphin. The other side of the story could not be learned.

The Perry people stated that as the New York was nearing her slip the Dolphin came up just below her. Heading at the ferryboat at the same time was the Fall River steamer Priscilla, bound down the river. The Priscilla blew one whistle, and the Dolphin answered with one. The Dolphin and the ferryboat then exchanged like signals, meaning that everything was clear. A moment later the Dolphin blew two whistles, and the ferryboat started to back in order to get out of the way of the naval vessel. While it was backing the Dolphin crashed into the ferryboat.

A large hole was made in the side of the New York. The men's cabin was completely wrecked, and the side wheel was so badly strained that it would not work. After the collision the Dolphin backed off, and lay to for a few minutes. Then the dispatch boat proceeded on its way up the river. The vessel did not appear to be much injured.

There were few pasengers on the ferryboat at the time, and none of them was injured, although all were thrown into a panic. The New York was unable to proceed under her own steam, and the tug Fortuna towed her to a slip at the foot of Broadway, Brooklyn, where she was tied up.

It was said that it would cost about $8,000 to repair the damage done to the ferryboat.

NEWPORT, Aug. 1.—It is expected the Dolphin will leave for the Boston Navy Yard to-morrow afternoon. The damage to the Dolphin in her collision with the ferryboat New York is very trifling and will be repaired at the Boston yard.

SHAD CULTURE IN LAKE ONTARIO

Reported to be a Complete Failure on Account of the Cold Water.

BUFFALO, Aug. 1.—Some days ago Major Symonds returned from a tour of inspection of the Lake Ontario lighthouses and reported that thousands of dead fish were floating on the lake and had been washed up on the shore. Chief Clerk Webster of the Ontario Department of Fisheries says the fish are shad which the United States authorities have been attempting to propagate in Lake Ontario. The attempt, he said, has been a complete failure, due probably to the intensely cold lake water.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Amsterdam Avenue Corner Traded—Activity Among Small Operators—Auction Sales.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Walter D. Starr to Joseph Mendelsohn, for about $135,000, the five-story apartment house known as the St. Elmo, at the southeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street, 48 by 100. In part payment the buyer gives the five-story dwelling 37 West Eighty-seventh Street, 20 by 100, the sale of which has already been reported. It is understood that Mr. Starr has resold the Eighty-seventh Street house.

Charles E. Schuyler & Co. have sold for A. L. Mordecai & Son and others to Philip Diedrich the plot 125 by 70 on the south side of One Hundred and Tenth Street, 125 feet east of Broadway.

Miles & Helfer have sold for Dr. Franz Kahlenberg to Lowenfeld & Prager the five-story tenement 30 Goerck Street, 25 by 100.

John N. Golding, the broker in the sale of the block front on Water Street between Pine and De Peyster Streets denied yesterday that the Pacific Coast Borax Company is the purchaser of the property.

Israel Lebowitz has bought, for improvement, through A. Baumann, two lots on the south side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 75 feet east of Lenox Avenue.

Kahn & Baumann have sold to a client, for about $37,000, the new five-story flat, with store, 1,391 Fifth Avenue.

The same brokers have also sold, for about $11,500, the four-story flat 213 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, 19.4 by 100; also, for William H. Hall, the new five-story flat 51 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, 25 by 86 by 100, the last of a row of four completed by the seller in February.

Lowenfeld & Prager have sold to Henry Kaufman, for improvement, the plot 40 by 100 on the south side of One Hundredth Street, 200 feet west of Park Avenue.

The same operators have also sold to S. Minkowsky the front and rear tenements 254 Delancey Street, on lot 25 by 100.

Schmeidler & Bachrach have bought from M. P. Joachim the old buildings 45 and 47 Avenue D, on plot 44 by 80.

D. Hoexter has sold for T. Herb, for $16,000, four lots on One Hundred and Fortieth Street, near St. Ann's Avenue; also, to an investor, the two five-story flats 660 and 662 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street.

There are no sales at auction scheduled for to-day.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Herbert A. Sherman.

160 West Sixty-fifth Street, 18 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale to the plaintiff, the Metropolitan Trust Company, as trustee.....$18,500

1,8'8 Park Avenue, 24 by 90, three-story brick tenement, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Mutual Life Insurance Company..... 8,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

106 and 108 Avenue A, northeast corner of Seventh Street, 49.8 on the avenue by 35.3 on the street, three-story brick and iron-front building; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, James J. McComb..... 25,000

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Union Avenue, for a two-story and basement frame dwelling, 20 by 42; Charles H. Thornton of 670 East One Hundred and Eightieth Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $2,800.

Park Avenue, east side, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street, for three two-story frame dwellings, 16.8 by 48; Samuel Cowen of 573 Union Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $4,000.

Thirteenth Street, north side, 175 feet east of Avenue C, Unionport, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 20 by 30; Ernest Breisner, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $1,750.

Clinton Place, north side, 183.4 feet west of Grand Avenue, University Heights, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 28 by 50; Mrs. L. J. K. Cady, Washington, D. C., owner; George E. Jennings, architect; cost, $5,000.

Sedgwick Avenue, west side, 84.11 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, for a four-story brick chapter and assembly house, 42 by 49; the Alumni Association of the Gamma Chapter of Delta Phi, 2 Wall Street, owner; Robert E. Parsons, architect; cost, $12,000.

No. 49 Orchard Street, for a six-story brick flat, 25.3 by 76.3; Weil & Mayer of 35 Nassau Street, owners; Schneider & Herter, architects; cost, $25,000.

No. 319 Pleasant Avenue, for a one-story frame shed; Standard Gas Company, owner; George E. Woods, engineer; cost, $100.

No. 126 Second Street, for a six-story and basement brick tenement; Julius Dreyfus, owner; George F. Pelham, architect; cost, $28,000.

Washington Street, northeast corner of Bank Street, for a ten-story brick and terra cotta factory, 105.4 by 143.2; Western Electric Company of 57 Bethune Street, owner; Cyrus L. W. Eidlitz, architect; cost, $450,000.

Alterations.

Intervale Avenue, east side, 50 feet north of Westchester Avenue, to a three-story frame and stone dwelling; Hermann May, owner; G. Schwerz, architect; cost, $400.

Cordova Place, east side, 84 feet south of Van Cortlandt Avenue, to a two-story and attic dwelling and a one-story toolhouse; Mary E. Adamson, owner; Dodge & Morrison of 41 Wall Street, architects; cost, $500.

No. 56 Cordova Place, to a two-story and attic frame dwelling; Charles Berglund, premises, owner; Dodge & Morrison, architects; cost $400.

No. 580 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, to a three-story frame tenement; Henry Nebe, premises, owner; Louis Falk, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 47 East Forty-second Street, to a two-story brick, stone, and frame office building; Joseph Milbank of 27 East Thirty-ninth Street, owner; J. C. Westervelt, architect; cost, $15,000.

Nos. 540 and 542 West Nineteenth Street, to a three-story brick factory; H. Hochman and others, owners; H. T. Howell, architect; cost, $800.

No. 121 East Sixty-second Street, to a three-story and basement brick dwelling; R. R. Govin of 19 West Thirty-second Street, owner; Henry Palmer, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 28 East Fifty-sixth Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; John Downey, architect and builder; cost, $2,500.

No. 45 West Seventy-fourth Street, to a four-story and basement brick and stone dwelling; J. T. Bristol, premises, owner; N. Le Brun & Sons, architects; cost, $4,500.

No. 1,222 Third Avenue, to a four-story brick store and tenement; Mrs. S. E. Tremin of 207 West Seventeenth Street, owner; W. B. Irving, architect; cost, $350.

No. 48 West Seventy-sixth Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; Alfred J. Brill, owner; A. Anderson, architect and builder; cost, $300.

No. 901 Eighth Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement; Augusta Flemmer, premises, owner; J. W. Cole, architect; cost, $800.

Western Electric's New Factory.

The Western Electric Company will erect a new ten-story factory at the northwest corner of Washington and Bank Streets. Plans submitted to the Building Department yesterday through Architect Cyrus L. W. Eidlitz call for a brick and terra cotta structure on a plot 105 by 140. The new building will cost, according to the present estimate, $450,000. The company's factory is now situated at 57 Bethune Street, not far from the site of the one about to be erected.

Delta Phi's New Chapter House.

The Alumni Association of the New York University Chapter of the Delta Phi Fraternity submitted plans to the Building Department yesterday for a new four-story chapter house, to be erected on Sedgwick Avenue, just south of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street. The building will occupy a plot 42 by 49, and according to the estimate of the architect, Robert E. Parsons, will cost $12,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Aug. 1.

BATHGATE AV, w s, 220.6 ft s of Samuel St, runs n w 94.4x s 28.11x s e 65 to Quarry Road x23.4x14.8x4.11 to beginning; Martin Gallagher to Anna E. Spargur 1
BROOME ST, 19, s w corner of Mangin St, 25x75; Thomas S. Drake to Leopold Schneidler and another 1
BROOME ST, 21, 25x75; Mary Cavanagh and others to Leopold Schmeidler and another 1
CENTRE LINE OF LANE from Albany Post Road to Hudson Railroad Station, at Riverdale, adjoining land of Mrs. Perhill; —x—x400x290; Reuben H. Underhill to Edward K. Butler 10,000
CHERRY ST, 196, n w corner of Mechanics' Alley, 20x198.3x20x198.11; Gustay S. Drachman to George Kahn and another. 1
COMMONWEALTH AV, n w corner of Beacon St, 25x100; Charles Knauf to Peter F. Guerrero 3,500
DECATUR AV, e s, 46.4 ft s of Travers, or 198th, St, 25x75; George L. Sauerman to Sarah C. Miller 1
EAST BROADWAY, Lot 158, map of Henry Rutgers, 25x71x25x71.7; Howard Hasbrouck to Lewis Hurst and others... 5,000
GOERCK ST, 112, e s, 20.4x59.8x20.4x 59.9; Solomon Gluck to Barnet Hamburger 1
IRVING PLACE, 63, s w corner of 18th St, 27.6x100; Harris Mandelbaum and another to the New York Telephone Company 1
IRVING PLACE, w s, 27.6 ft s of 18th St, 25.6x100; George Renault and another to the New York Telephone Company..... 26,500
JANE ST, 94 and 96, and 777 to 781 Washington St; Sylvester Pope and others, executors, to John J. Danahar..... 50,000
JEROME AV, s w corner of Burnside Av, runs w 227.11 to e s of proposed Davidson Av, x s 3.6x s — to J Av x n 76.8; Samuel H. Spingarn and another to Michael J. Broderick..... 12,000
LEXINGTON AV, e s, 85.2 ft s of 75th St, 17x55; Wilhelmine Walther to John Ottendorfer 1
LEXINGTON AV, e s, 68.2 ft s of 75th St, 17x55; Amalia Rupprecht to John Ottendorfer 1
LOTS 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 30, 31, map of 468 lots of estate of Benjamin Richardson; William T. Washburn and another, executors and trustees, to Samuel L. Berrian. 2,000
MADISON AV, e s, 50.5 ft n of 112th St, 25x75; Flora Lang to Victor A. Levor.. 1
MADISON AV, e s, 50.5 ft n of 112th St, 25x75; Bettie Harris to Flora Lang..... 1
MONROE ST, 255 to 259, n s, 75x95; Hyman Frank to Joseph Freedman..... 1
PARK AV, n e corner of 75th St, 25.8x90; John Ottendorfer to Wilhelmine Walther. 1
ST. GEORGE'S CRESCENT, e s, Lot 621, map of the property of George F. and H. B. Opdyke; William F. Eardley to Charles Mitchell and another..... 600
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 35 ft n of Briggs Av, 75x100; Ignaz Rosenberg to Isidor Gartner 1
STANTON ST, 30, n s, 21.5x99.11x27.5x 99.10; Louisa Knecht and another to Herman Heller..... 19,250
SUFFOLK ST, 97, w s, 25.1x100; Suffolk St, 99, w s, 25.1x100; Jonas Weil and another to Samuel Fleck..... 1
UNION AV, e s, 88.4 ft s of 150th St, 36.8x80; William Lumsden to Zacharias S. Oppenheimer 2,650
VANDEWATER ST, 36, 28.2x irregular; Martin L. Hollister, referee, to Catherine Walsh..... 8,925
WATER ST, 601, s s, 25.8x70; Catharine D. De Witt and others to Albert Busch, 325-360 part..... 1
WATER ST, 601, s s, 25.8x70; Archibald D. Tappen, by guardian, to Albert Busch, all title..... 1,371
WATER ST, 601, s s, 25.8x70; Christopher P. Tappen to Albert Busch, all title..... 1
1ST AV, 1,441, w s, 24x100; John Schill to Edward Spring 3,000
2D AV, 2,256, 20x80; Samuel Fleck to Jonas Weil and another..... 1
5TH AV, s w corner of 134th St, 24.11x85; Harry Mintz to Elizabeth M. Beehan.... $1
9TH AV, n s, Lot 562, map of the Village of Wakefield, 100x114; Maria L. Leite to Barbara Klein..... 1
5TH ST, 751 East, 23x97; Abraham J. Gottlieb to Bessie Shweitzer..... 1
10TH ST, 390 East, 25x92.3; Johann Eigenbrodt to Louis Bachrach..... 1
11TH ST, n s, 179.3 ft e of Washington St, 12.4x95; Charles Knab to Henry C. Lytton 1
11TH ST, n s, 179.3 ft e of Washington St, 12.4x95; Charles Knab to Henry C. Lytton 1
52D ST, 423 West, 25x100.5; Bridget Tracy to John W. Martin..... 11,000
75TH ST, 258 West, 22x irregular; Alice C. C. Royce to John E. Dietz..... 1,000
77TH ST, n w corner of Park Av, 25x 102.8; Lucia M. Solis Cohen to William S. Hunter..... 1
77TH ST, n s, 225 ft — of Avenue A, 62.2x102.2; Johanna Hatter to Joseph H. Austen 100
78TH ST, 253 East, 13.10x102.2; Helene Ornstein to Jonas Kahn..... 5,600
81ST ST, 410 East, 25x102.2; Warren W. Foster, referee, to John J. and Veronicka Mueller 17,200
81ST ST, 228 East, 25.5x102.2; Michael Angermann and another to Simon Adler, 3 parts..... 1
81ST ST, 228 East, 25.5x102.2; Arthur and Bertha Wall, by guardian, to Simon Adler, 2-8 parts..... 5,250
81ST ST, 146 East, 20x104.4; Sophia Gorsch and another to Charles Forschner..... 32,500
87TH ST, 18 West, 20x100.8; Mary McConville and another to Albert D. Oppenheim..... 31,000
160TH ST, s s, 223.3 ft w of Park Av, 40x100.11; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Henry Kaufman..... 100
101ST ST, n s, 187 ft w of Central Park West, 38x100.11; Seaford Realty Company to Walworth Ward..... 1
102D ST, 114 to 118 East, 75x100.11; Frank Kuhn, assignee, &c., to Charles Schaefer 150
104TH ST, s s, 83.6 ft e of West End Av, 16.6x80.11; Clarence F. True to Charles F. Haight..... 1
109TH ST, n s, 187.10 ft e of 3d Av, 19.4x 100.11; Yette Greenhood to Marcus Baumann 1
122D ST, s s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 66.4x 100.11; leasehold; George E. Morgan to John J. Larkin..... 20,000
123D ST, 422 East, 20x100.11; Jonas M. Libbey and another to Lena Davis..... 15,000
130TH ST, n s, 262.6 ft w of 7th Av, 18.9x99.11; Michael Feeney to Elizabeth Atkinson..... 100
131ST ST, n s, 286 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x 99.11; William H. Hall to Yette Greenhood 1
131ST ST, s s, 360 ft w of 5th Av, 50x 99.11; Rufus R. Rand to Martin Metzger. 1
133D ST, n s, 110 ft w of 5th Av, 25x99.11; Ann Collins to the F. C. Linde Company 1
140TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 100x95; Jacob Herb to Julia Hoexter.... 1
148TH ST, 660 and 662 East, 54x100; Julia Hoexter to Jacob Herb..... 1
164TH ST, n e s, 292.10 ft n w of Washington Av, 92.10x200; Julius Hausmann to Jacob and Christina Wiehe..... 1
167TH ST, s w corner of Hoe St, runs 140 x w 100 x n 50x e 25x n 90 to 167th St, x e 75; Henry D. Tiffany to the Roman Catholic Church of St. John Chrysostom 12,000
171ST ST, s e corner of Crotona Place, 31.8x100.6x37.2x100.9; William H. Bell, Jr., to Jacob M. Nash..... 3,800

Recorded Leases.

ELLIOTT, Kate P., to Samuel Gorlin; 6th Av, 429, n w corner of 26th St, 5 years. $550
LEVY, Mina, to Harry Friedman; 1st Av, 50, n e corner of 3d St, 10-12 years 1,000
RIKER, Samuel, to Sigmund Levy and others; 1st Av, 1,443, 6¾ years..... 1,600
SPRING, Edward, to Sigmund Levy; 1st Av, 1,443, 6 9-12 years 1,400
SULLIVAN & KRAUS to Jacob Wiener; 14th St, 129 East, store, 3 years..... 1,500
TISCH, Charles, to Nathan Hirschfeld; 1st Av, s w corner of 124th St, 4 3-12 years 1,300

Recorded Mortgages.

ADLER, Simon, to Anne L. Jeffreys; 228 East 81st St, 5 years 8,000
ADLER, Simon, to Edwyna L. Lee; 228 East 81st St, 5 years 8,000
ADLER, Simon, to Charles Thomsen; 228 East 81st St, 2 years..... 2,500
AMANNA, Salvatore, and Maria G. Del Gaizo to Harry Overington; Villa Av, e s, 71.6 ft s of Van Courtlandt Av, 100x122.5x irregular, 3 years..... 2,000
AMANNA, Salvatore, and Maria G. Del Gaizo to Abram S. Underhill; Villa Av, e s, 71.6 ft s of Van Courtlandt Av, 16.8x120.9, 3 years..... 2,000
AMANNA, Salvatore, and Maria G. Del Gaizo to Abram S. Underhill; Villa Av, e s, 88.2, 104.9, 121.6, and 138.2 ft s of Van Courtlandt Av, 4 mortgages, 3 years, each 2,000
AMANNA, Salvatore, and Maria G. Del Gaizo to Frank A. Bridgman; Villa Av, e s, 154.9 ft s of Van Courtlandt Av, 3 years 2,000
BACHRACH, Irving, and Leopold Schmeidler to American Mortgage Company; 19 and 21 Broome St, 1 year, (two mortgages)..... 21,000
BAUMANN, Marcus, to George Marcus; 109th St, n s, 187.10 ft e of 3d Av, 5 years 8,000
BOOCK, Wilhelmine, to the German Savings Bank; 154 Orchard St, 1 year..... 15,000
BOOCK, Wilhelmine, to George J. Schamberger; 154 Orchard St, 3 years..... 3,000
BOWMAN, Eugene M., to Gabried Fensterer; 169th St, s s, 26.5 ft e of Pr

SUMMER RESORTS.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

NEW YORK CENTRAL.

Trains leave Grand Central Station:

7:30 P. M. with through Sleeping Cars via Utica.

7:50 A. M. with through Parlor Cars via Utica.

For Fulton Chain, Racquette Lake, Saranac Lake, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's, Loon Lake.

6 P. M. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACK AND DEAN RICHMOND from Pier 32, ft. Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains: 6:50 A. M. over D. & H., for Saratoga, Lake George, Saranac & Lake Placid; 11:13 A. M. over Adirondack Division N. Y. C., for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's.

8:40 A. M. ALBANY DAY LINE from Desbrosses St. 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special trains from Albany to Saratoga. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.

RUISSEAUMONT T. E. KRUMBHOLZ.—Lve N. Y. C., G. C. S., 7:50 AM, 7:30 PM; arrive 7:35 PM, 7:55 AM, and via Chateaugay, 12:55 PM.

STEVENS HOUSE Lve. N. Y., G. C. S., 7:50 AM, 7:30 PM; ar. 7:35 PM, 7:55 AM, and via Chateaugay, 12:55 PM.

LAKE MASSAWEPIE.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD. CHAS. E. LELAND. Leave N. Y., G. C. S., 7:50 A. M., 3:30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M.; arrive 6:33 P. M. and 5:13 A. M.

VACATION TOURS.

ALL EXPENSES INCLUDED.

Parties will leave New York August 5, 19, etc., for a delightful Eleven-Day Tour, visiting Saranac Lake, Lake Placid, Montreal, Quebec, Ausable Chasm, Lakes Champlain and George, etc. $85.

Niagara Falls, Thousand Islands, St. Lawrence, Montreal, Quebec, Ausable Chasm, Lakes George and Champlain. Eleven-Day Tour, leaving August 5, 19, etc. $95.

Nova Scotia, St. Lawrence, Quebec, Montreal, Ausable Chasm, Lakes George and Champlain, etc. Thirteen-Day Tour, leaving August 17. $95.

Montreal, the St. Lawrence, Lake St. John, the Saguenay, White Mountains, Portland, etc. Eleven-Day Tour, leaving August 12, 26. $95.

BERMUDA. We have two more tours to Bermuda, Aug. 5 and 19, eleven days for $39, all included. Limited numbers.

Railroad and Steamship Tickets, and Sleeping car accommodations anywhere and everywhere, for individual travelers, at lowest rates.

THOS. COOK & SON,

261 and 1,225 Broadway, New York.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Trains leave New York, foot 34th St., E. R., 6:50, 8:30, 9:20, 10:00, 10:50 A. M.; 12:20, 1:20, *1:50, 2:20, *2:50, 3:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30, 6:50, 7:20, 8:20, 9:20, *9:50, 10:00 P. M. Last train returning 10:40 P. M.

Trains marked * runs Saturday only and Sept. 4.

EXCURSION TICKETS 40 CENTS.

DIRECT TRAINS FROM BROADWAY FERRIES VIA BROOKLYN UNION "L" R. R. week days leave Broadway Ferry 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 A. M., and half-hourly from 9:34 A. M. to 9:34 P. M. Last train from Rockaway Beach at 10:57 P. M.

FARE 15 CENTS.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."

From Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier...9:00 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.

MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS

Iron Steamboat Co.,

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO CONEY ISLAND.

Leave 22d St., N. R., every 45 minutes, 9:00 A. M. to 7:00 P. M.

Leave Pier 1, N. R., every 45 minutes, 9:30 A. M. to 9:30 P. M.

Leave New Iron Pier, Coney Island, every 45 minutes, 10:40 A. M. to 10:40 P. M.

Excursion Tickets, 25 Cents.

ROCKAWAY BOATS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Steamers GEN. SLOCUM & GRAND REPUBLIC. West 20th St. 8:40 A. M., 10:00 A. M., 1:35 P. M. Christopher St. 8:50 A. M., 10:15 A. M., 1:45 P. M.; Battery Landing 9:15 A. M., 10:40 A. M., 2:05 P. M. Bridge Dock, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M., 11:00 a. M., 2:20 P. M. Return at 11:30 A. M., 4:45 and 6 P. M.

Week days, 40c. Round Trip. Sun. & Holidays, 50c. Music.

CONEY ISLAND via CULVER ROUTE. FOOT OF WHITEHALL ST., N. Y., by 39th St. Brooklyn Ferry. Fast boats connect with express trains. Hourly 9:20 to 12:20, then every 20 minutes until 6:20, then every 40 minutes until 10:20. Quickest trip to the Island, time 30 minutes.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 1305—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS ALEXANDER, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Morris Alexander of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said Morris Alexander was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 18th day of August, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Aug. 2d, 1899.

NO. 1320—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FREDERICK E. SCAMMELL, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Frederick E. Scammell of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said Frederick E. Scammell was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 18th day of August, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Aug. 2, 1899.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—OLAF S. THOMPSON, plaintiff, against HENRY H. SNEDEKER, Amelia Thompson, Jacob Schwartz, Thomas F. Lynch, Dwight H. Corwin, Alois Kramer, George Murphy, the E. & H. T. Anthony Company, United States Photographic Supply Company, James W. Christopher, and James J. Nealis, as receiver of the property and effects of Jacob Schwartz, a judgment debtor, defendants.

I, the undersigned, duly appointed referee, by order of this court, dated the twentieth day of January, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, and entered herein on the twenty-first day of January, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, and in pursuance of another order of this court duly entered in said action on the twenty-fourth day of July, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, hereby require each person not a party to the action, who at the said date of the order first herein above specified had a lien upon any undivided share or interest in the property hereinafter described, to appear before me on or before the fifteenth day of September, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, (1899,) at my office, No. 280 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, and State of New York, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, to prove his lien and the true amount due or to become due to him by reason thereof, to which time and place the reference in said action has been adjourned.

The premises are described in the complaint in the above cause as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the brick building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of Canal Street, in the Tenth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, and known by its street number as one hundred and eleven (111) Canal Street, in said borough and city, and bounded and described, as near as can be ascertained, as follows: Commencing at a point on the northerly side of Canal Street, as widened and extended, distant about fifty (50) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Canal Street with the westerly side of Forsyth Street; thence running northerly, on a line parallel with Forsyth Street, twenty-five (25) feet; thence running westerly, on a line almost parallel with Canal Street, twenty-four (24) feet and five (5) inches; thence southerly, on a line parallel with Forsyth Street, twenty-five (25) feet to the northerly side of Canal Street; thence easterly along the northerly side of Canal Street, as widened and extended, twenty-five (25) feet to the place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less, and including all rights to the land in the street in front of said premises, and being the same premises formerly owned by Evelina Stack. (now deceased.)

Dated New York, July twenty-fourth, 1899.

LOUIS B. HASBROUCK, Referee.

GEORGE H. PETTIT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 68 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York. ty26-1aw7w

EXCURSIONS.

New York's Ocean Trip

DIRECT TO THE IRON PIER AT

LONG BRANCH.

ROUND TRIP FARE, 75 CENTS.

FAMOUS CAPE MAY IRON STEAMER, REPUBLIC and the MAMMOTH STEAMER, COLUMBIA

Leave Pier 10, E. R., (above South Ferry,) 8:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 10:30 A. M., 4:30 P. M.

Leave Long Branch, 11 A. M., 5:00 P. M., 1 P. M., 7:00 P. M.

Trolley connections for Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and other New Jersey Coast Points.

The best service, by the best boats, ever given, which accommodates people who go for the quick sail down and back for the splendid view of the Bay, Harbor, the Forts, Sandy Hook, the Highlands, and the cottage cities on the Jersey Coast, or the people who wish to spend a few hours, or a day, at the seaside.

The REPUBLIC, that has so long been the "flyer" to Cape May, is a favorite with all who travel on her.

The COLUMBIA is celebrated as the Queen of Chesapeake Bay, and, with her large licensed capacity, a fitting sister ship to the REPUBLIC.

Both boats have immense deck room, elegant saloons, excellent restaurant, open at all times, and are built especially for sea-going work, stanch, fast, and reliable for prompt service.

There are concerts and vaudeville performances on all trips without extra charge.

Nothing that can secure comfort and amusement to their passengers is neglected.

To travel on them is to know them. To know them is to like them.

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All the World in Miniature, and a Veritable Filipino Village.

GLEN ISLAND

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TIME TABLE—ST. AMERS LEAVE Cortlandt St. piers, 8.45, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 5.15 P. M. Foot 58th St., Brooklyn, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M., 12.30, 1.30, 3.00, 4.00 P. M. East 90th St., 8.40, 10.00, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 2.30, 3.15, 4.15, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M. for East 90th St. and Cortlandt St., 12.00 M., 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only, 3.45, 5.30, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS. Including Admission to all Attractions.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Trains leave foot of 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, and half-hourly 1:10 to 3:40 P. M.; 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, 10:50 P. M.

Sundays, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M.; 12:10 and half-hourly 1:10 to 9:10 P. M., 10:10 P. M.

Leave foot Whitehall St. (Battery) via 39th St., South Brooklyn Ferry, daily *7:00, and hourly 8:00 A. M. to 1 P. M., and every forty minutes, 1:40 to 9:40, and *10:20 P. M. *Week days only.

EXCURSION TICKETS 40 CENTS.

HOLLYWOOD HOTELS AND COTTAGES,

HOLLYWOOD, WEST END, N. J.

The most beautiful resort on the New Jersey coast. Superior cuisine and service.

EUROPEAN PLAN.

Suites, with bath. Concerts daily. Eighteen-hole GOLF course and new clubhouse at hotel entrance. Private surf bathing pavilion. For illustrated booklet or terms, address

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Also Proprietor THE SHOREHAM, Washington, D. C.

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CENTRE MORICHES, LONG ISLAND.

A model Summer Resort. ALWAYS COOL, situated on Great South Bay, overlooking the ocean; Surf and still water bathing; fine sailing; ideal roads for bicycling and driving; handsomely appointed and select family hotel. Capacity over 250. Perfect cuisine, pure water, ballroom, orchestra, dancing. Two hours from New York. Send for illustrated booklet.

GEORGE E. HALLOCK, Proprietor.

E. E. CAUTHEN, Manager.

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HOTEL EARLINGTON

Rooms en suite with Baths.

ST. JAMES HOTEL

Located in Earlington Park

BATHING ESTABLISHMENT

Directly Opposite Hotel Earlington.

GOLF LINKS.

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DEAL COUNTRY CLUB AND CLUB COTTAGES,

DEAL, N. J.

Inn cottages may be rented by week, month, or season. Newly furnished; all improvements, including bath. Meals served in new open-air dining room. Superior cuisine. French waiters. 18-hole golf course reached in three minutes. Fine bathing beach.

A. L. SIEGHORTNER, Manager. or Atlantic Coast Realty Co., Deal, N. J.

Saratoga. The Grand Union

For Illustrated Booklet address WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors, Saratoga Springs, New York.

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CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.

Now open. Elevation 2,900 feet. Capacity 1,000.

Fast trains from New York to hotel grounds IN LESS THAN FOUR HOURS, WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

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NEW MANAGEMENT; most centrally located hotel in Thousand Islands. Modern and first-class. Golf links, boating, fishing, &c. Reasonable rates. For illustrated Circular, &c., address,

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HOWLAND HOTEL,

LONG BRANCH, N. J.

NOW OPEN.

Finest situation on the Beach.

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Charmingly located on LOWER SARANAC LAKE.

For Booklet address John Harding, Algonquin, N. Y.

SOMERSET INN

And Eight Cottages, Bernardsville, N. J. Remains open until October 23d.

25 miles from New York, on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferries. Altitude 800 feet. GEORGE W. TUTTLE, Manager.

Manhattan Beach Hotel

T. F. Silleck.....Manager

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DAY LINE SUMMER BOOK.

Before selecting vacation trip send 6c. postage to Hudson River Day Line, Desbrosses St., N. Y.

EUROPEAN HOTELS AND SPRINGS.

MUNICH—Hotel Bayerischer Hof. 1st-class House. Reconstructed entirely, with handsome Winter Garden.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ST. JOSEPH'S APOSTOLIC SCHOOL, Plaintiff, against ELLEN GOGGIN and DAVID McCLURE, as executrix and executor of the last will and testament of Mary Elizabeth Grady, deceased, and others, defendants.

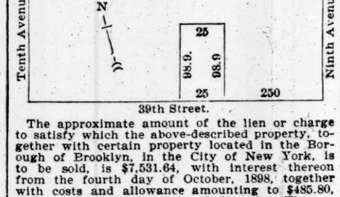
In pursuance of a judgment duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 17th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 10th day of August, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises located in the County of New York, and directed in said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that lot of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate in the Twentieth Ward of the City of New York, on the northerly side of Thirty-ninth Street, between the Ninth and Tenth Avenues, and designated upon a map of the property of Ellen Eliza Ward, made by Samuel E. H. Holmes, City Surveyor, June, 1869, on file in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, by lot Number 484, commencing on the northerly side of Thirty-ninth Street, adjoining lot Number 485, and distant two hundred and seventy-five feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of the Ninth Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street; thence running northeasterly along said Lot 485 and parallel with the Ninth Avenue ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the centre line of the block between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Streets; thence easterly along said centre line twenty-five feet to lot Number 488 on said map; thence southwesterly along said Lot 488 and parallel with the Ninth Avenue, ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the northerly side of Thirty-ninth Street, and thence westerly along Thirty-ninth Street twenty-five feet to the place of beginning.—Dated New York, July 18th, 1899.

FRANCIS SPEIR, Jr., Referee, 52 Wall Street, New York.

PURCELL, WALKER & BURNS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 15 Washington Street, Watertown, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 419 West 39th Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property, together with certain property located in the Borough of Brooklyn, in the City of New York, is to be sold, is $7,531.64, with interest thereon from the fourth day of October, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $485.80, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $600 and interest.—Dated New York, 29th day of May, 1899.

JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE, Referee.

The sale of the above-described property is hereby adjourned to August 1st, 1899, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, June 26th, 1899.

JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE, Referee.

The sale of the above described property is hereby further adjourned to Aug. 3d, 1899, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, August 1st, 1899.

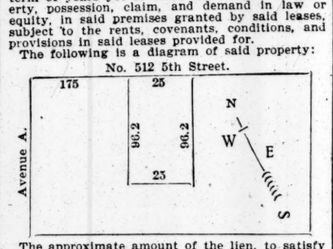
JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—OSCAR KUNATH et al. against AUGUSTE BREMER et al.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in this action and dated May 19th, 1899, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on August 24th, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennedy, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

A certain lease dated November 22nd, 1878, made by John J. Astor to Philip Sauer and others, and recorded in the Register's Office of the County of New York, on October 30th, 1883, for 20 years from May 1st, 1878, at an annual rent of $350 and payment of taxes, assessments and Croton water charges imposed during the term, and a certain lease dated August 26th, 1898, made by William W. Astor to Auguste Bremer, and recorded in said Register's Office on October 25th, 1898, for 20 years from May 1st, 1899, at an annual rent of $750 and payment of taxes, assessments and Croton water charges imposed during the term, of the premises in the 17th Ward, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, beginning at the southerly side of 5th Street, 175 feet easterly of the easterly line of Avenue A, running thence southerly, parallel with Avenue A, 96 feet 2 inches; running thence easterly, parallel with 5th Street, 25 feet, running thence northerly, parallel with Avenue A, 96 feet 2 inches, to the southerly line of 5th Street, and thence running westerly, along the same, 25 feet to the point of beginning, be the said dimensions and distances more or less; together with the improvements thereon and appurtenances thereunto belonging and all the estate, right, title, interest, term of years yet to come and unexpired, property, possession, claim, and demand in law or equity, in said premises granted by said leases, subject to the rents, covenants, conditions, and provisions in said leases provided for.

The following is a diagram of said property:

No. 512 5th Street.



The approximate amount of the lien, to satisfy which said property is to be sold, is $9,965.76, with interest thereon from April 24th, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $875.48, with interest thereon from May 19th, 1899, and expenses of the sale.—Dated New York, August 1st, 1899.

JOHN DUFF, Referee.

EURING & GEIGER, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. au2-2aw3wW&Th&au24

LEGAL NOTICES.

CASSIDY & ADLER.—IN PURSUANCE OF AN order of Honorable Martin L. Stover, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, made and entered on the 1st day of August, 1899, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against Patrick Cassidy and I. Richard Adler, lately doing business in the City of New York under the firm name and style of Cassidy & Adler, or against Frank X. Sadlier, receiver of said late firm of Cassidy & Adler, that they are and each of them is directed and required to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, the said receiver, at his place of transacting business, No. 533 West 55th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y., on or before the 25th day of October, 1899.

Dated Aug. 1, 1899.

FRANK X. SADLIER, Receiver.

WILLIAM J. MORAN, Attorney for Receiver, No. 59 Wall St., New York City. au2-1aw6wW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BALDWIN, SUSAN T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN T. BALDWIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Jared G. Baldwin, Jr., 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before February 7th, 1900.—Dated New York, July 19, 1899.

JARED G. BALDWIN, Executor. JARED G. BALDWIN, Jr., Attorney for Executor, 33 Wall Street, New York City. ly19-1aw6mW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BAUM, HARRIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HARRIS BAUM, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 121 East 79th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of February, 1899. LENA BAUM, Administratrix. DAVID S. UPDIKE, Attorney for Administratrix, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. fs-1aw6mW

BURCHARD, THOMAS H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS H. BURCHARD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorneys, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of January next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of June, 1899. WILLIAM J. LEEDS, ROSWELL B. BURCHARD, Executors. VAN DUZER & TAYLOR, Attorneys for Executors, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je21-1aw6mW

CORNELL, JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH CORNELL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of the estate, Pier No. 46 North River, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of March, 1899. ELLA M. CORNELL, SAMUEL J. CORNELL, PETER G. CORNELL, Executors. BROWN & LEONARD, Att'ys for Executors, N. Y. City. mh8-1aw6mW

DICKSON, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN DICKSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Richards & Brown, No. 62 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of March, 1899. MARTHA J. DICKSON, FRANCIS DICKSON, Administrators. RICHARDS & BROWN, Attorneys for Administrators, No. 62 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. mh8-1aw6mW

DOWIE, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER DOWIE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William Bell Wait, Jr., executor's attorney, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of November next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of May, 1899. WILLIAM BELL WAIT, JR., Executor. WM. BELL WAIT, Jr., Attorney for the Executor, 31 Nassau Street, New York City. my17-1aw6mW

HAWLEY, RAVAUD K.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RAVAUD K. HAWLEY, late of the County of New York and State of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 52 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of December, 1899.—Dated June 8th, 1899. CHAUNCEY S. TRUAX, L. DEAN HOLDEN, Executors. ROGER A. PRYOR, Attorney for Executors, No. 52 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je14-1aw6mW

KEYES, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN KEYES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Albert J. Adams, Jr., No. 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of April, 1899. AIMEE A. KEYES, Administratrix. ALBERT J. ADAMS, Jr., Atty. for Administratrix, 71 Broadway, N. Y. ap19-1aw6mW

LINK, MARY A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY A. LINK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Charles E. Miller, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the ninth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of February, 1899. REESE E. MILLER, CHARLES W. LINK, Executors. CHARLES E. MILLER, Atty. for Executors, 32 Nassau St., N. Y. mh1-1aw6mW

MARCH, PETER S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER S. MARCH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Howard R. Bayne, Esq., No. 16 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of October, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of June, 1899. EGBERT G. MARCH, Executor. HOWARD R. BAYNE, Attorney for Executor, 16 Exchange Place, New York City. mh22-1aw6mW

MILLER, GEORGE C.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, bearing date the 25th day of April, 1899, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE C. MILLER, late of the County of New York, deceased to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Frayer, Smith, White & Seaman, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of May, 1899. ELLEN P. STEVENS, CLARITA C. MILLER, Executors. my2-aw6mW

NEWKIRK, RICHARD G.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD G. NEWKIRK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 28 Greene Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of January next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of June, 1899. HERMANN HARTMANN, GERHARD VON THULEN, Executors. LEWIS & MARKS, Attorneys for Executors, 170 Broadway, New York City. je28-1aw6mW

SHEIBLE, ALBERT E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT E. SHEIBLE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Horwitz and Samuels, No. 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of June, 1899. NATHAN SAMUELS, Executor. HORWITZ AND SAMUELS, Attorneys for Executor, No. 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. je21-1aw6mW

JANE REDFIELD TURNURE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE REDFIELD TURNURE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Zabriskie, Burrill & Murray, their attorneys, No. 21 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of June, 1899.

LAWRENCE TURNURE, JR., JEANNIE TURNURE MALLERY, GEORGE E. TURNURE, Executors.

ZABRISKIE, BURRILL & MURRAY, Attorneys for Executors, 21 Broad Street, New York. je14-1aw6mW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

VAN SCHAICK, JENKINS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Jenkins Van Schaick, late of the County of New York, N. Y., deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 35 Broad Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of January next. Dated New York, the 27th day of June, 1899.

JOHN B. VAN SCHAICK, SINGLETON VAN SCHAICK, Executors.

JOHN D. KERNAN, Attorney for Executors, 39 Liberty St., New York City. je28-1aw6mW

ZITZLSPERGER, ANTON.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Katherine Schleiff, Marie Langbehn, Anna Reichardt, Martin Zitzlsperger, Theresa Hermesdorf, Francisca Zitzlsperger, Joseph Zitzlsperger, Maria Zitzlsperger, Ludwig Zitzlsperger, Johann Zitzlsperger, Franz Zitzlsperger, and Therese Zitzlsperger, heirs and next of kin of ANTON ZITZLSPERGER, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Mathilde Zitzlsperger of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, dated April 24th, 1895, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Anton Zitzlsperger, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 5th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 6th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

DAVIS & KAUFMANN, Attorneys for Proponent, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jy12-1aw6wW

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

BOSTON AND NEW ENGLAND.

VIA SOUND LINES.

FALL RIVER LINE

For Fall River, Boston, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, and all Eastern and Northern Mountain, Inland and Seashore Points. Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN in commission. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 19 N. R. foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays at 6:00 P. M. Music. Steamer from New York Sundays only, touches at Newport. On other days of the week Providence Line eastward steamer stops at Newport.

PROVIDENCE LINE

For Newport, Providence, Boston, the North and East. Steamers PLYMOUTH and PILGRIM in commission. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St., week days only at 5:00 P. M. Coaching at Newport. (Monday mornings excepted.) On Monday mornings Fall River Line steamers touch at Newport.

STONINGTON LINE

For Stonington, Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill, Boston, and all points East. Steamer NEW HAMPSHIRE and MAINE. Leave Pier 36, N. R., foot of Spring St., week days only at 6:00 P. M.

NORWICH LINE

For New London, Block Island, Norwich, Worcester, Boston, and all points East. Steamers CITY OF LOWELL and RHODE ISLAND. Live, Pier 36 N. R., Spring St., week days only at 5:30 P. M.

Hudson River by Daylight.

Palatial Day Steamers "New York" and "Albany." Fastest and finest river boats in the world.

DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.

For the Catskills, Albany, Saratoga, and all points East, North, and West.

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 "
" West 22d St. Pier.....9:00 "

Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany. Through tickets on sale at leading ticket offices, including those of the New York Transfer Co., who check baggage from residence to destination.

CONCERTS MORNINGS & AFTERNOONS.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE

LEAVE PIER 8, N. R.

FOOT RECTOR STREET.

For Atlantic Highlands, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, week days at 4:30, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M.; 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, and 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M.; 1:00, 7:45 P. M. For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, week days at 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, and 5:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M.

Albany Evening Line

Steamers ADIRONDACK and

COUNCILMEN IN CONTEMPT

Must Vote for Hall of Records Bonds or Go to Jail.

FINED $100 APIECE BESIDES

One Day Allowed Them by Justice Fitzgerald to Comply with the Order of the Court.

Fourteen members of the Council, who treated with disdain and indifference a peremptory writ of mandamus issued out of the Supreme Court, were adjudged yesterday by Justice Fitzgerald to be in contempt and were sentenced to be imprisoned until they obey the mandate of the court, and in addition to pay a fine of $100 each. Execution of the sentence will be delayed until the order can be prepared, which will take at least one day. The only alternative left to the contemptuous Councilmen is to pass the appropriation of $2,100,000 for the Hall of Records at the meeting to-day, in which case the imprisonment will be averted and, in all probability, the fines will be remitted. Six other members of the Council, who were not served with the order to appear in the contempt proceedings, are still at large, but they will be cited before the court, according to an order issued by Justice Giegerich yesterday, on Aug. 8.

The men who, through Justice Fitzgerald's decision, are face to face with a term in jail, are Thomas F. Foley, Martin Engel, John J. Murphy, Adolph C. Hottenroth, Eugene A. Wise, Charles H. Francisco, Adam H. Leich, William A. Doyle, Martin F. Conly, Joseph Cassidy, Frank J. Goodwin, John T. Oakley, Francis F. Williams, and Bernard C. Murray. Those who are yet to appear are George B. Christman, Stewart M. Brice, William J. Hyland, David L. Van Nostrand, Joseph F. O'Grady, and Benjamin J. Bodine. Three members of the Council who showed a disposition to obey the writ of mandamus will not be prosecuted. They are President Guggenheimer and Councilmen John J. McGarry and Conrad H. Hester.

In his decision Justice Fitzgerald said:

"No satisfactory reason has been presented by any of the respondents for disobedience of the writ of mandamus issued by the court. The alleged technical irregularities urged by counsel are purely dilatory. As the writ was regularly granted pursuant to jurisdiction vested in the court, its validity cannot be collaterally assailed in this proceeding. The sole question in law is whether a willful disregard of the order of the court should go unpunished. Had the numerous excuses for disobeying the writ been supplemented by a frank avowal of intention to comply with the mandamus the court might have attached some force to the contention that the contumacious action of the responuents was due to an insufficient understanding of the order. Even now, after a clear conception of its terms and meaning, their attitude can scarcely be construed into one of submissiveness, since no unequivocal intention of immediate compliance is manifested by them.

"In contending that they were entitled to be separately heard on the original application the respondents overlooked the fact that the writ was not directed to them as individuals, but to a board of which they are members and which was represented by the Corporation Counsel, its duly constituted attorney. The past conduct and present attitude of the respondents is consistent only with a willful and persistent refusal to obey.

"The mandate of the court is not to be trifled with, else the administration of justice will fall into ridicule. Each of the following named respondents is adjudged guilty, and it is directed that they be severally punished by imprisonment until they shall obey the writ, provision to be inserted in the order to be entered hereon for opportunity to comply."

The names of the respondents as given above follow. Continuing, the decision says: "And it is further ordered that each of the above mentioned respondents be fined in the sum of $100. Settle order on one day's notice."

The last clause means that no arrests will be made until the issuance of the order, which will be prepared by L. Laflin Kellogg, who brought the action in behalf of John Peirce, the contractor for the new Hall of Records. This requires one day's notice to the attorneys for the Councilmen, so that in all probability the earliest date for the issuance of an order of arrest will be to-morrow.

None of the Councilmen affected was about the Court House at the time the decision was made public, but a knot of them gathered in City Hall and waited for it. When they heard that a term in jail awaited them they were dismayed, and one of them, who had been prominent among the obstructionists, admitted that he "guessed" he would have to vote for the bond issue. Several others were by no means so penitent, and one—Councilman Doyle—said that he would do as his attorney advised.

Earlier in the day, the attorneys for the several Councilmen filed briefs, giving their reasons why their clients should not be held to be in contempt. In most of these briefs the attorneys merely repeated the contentions they had made at the opening of the proceedings on Monday. Justice Fitzgerald devoted the rest of the day to reading the briefs, and announced his decision shortly after 4 o'clock.

MR. WHALEN TO LEGISLATORS.

Municipal Assembly Advised to Heed a Mandamus—Instructions of the Council Ignored.

At the meeting of the Municipal Assembly Tuesday of last week a resolution was adopted referring the writ of mandamus in the Peirce case to the Corporation Counsel, and asking what should be done in the matter. The resolution was couched in impertinent terms, and was intended as a justification of the bond hold-ups. It was expected that Corporation Counsel Whalen would be led into defining sharply what he considered to be the duties of the Assembly.

Mr. Whalen sent his reply to the Assembly yesterday. In it he passed over the unpleasant phrases in the resolution by referring to them "as matters that might better have been omitted," and explained that the writ of mandamus was served, according to law, on the presiding officers of the two branches of the Assembly. Continuing, Mr. Whalen said:

No suggestion as to the course to be pursued by this office was made, and from my knowledge of the facts I knew that there was no legal objection to the issue of the writ in question, and that the claim was a perfectly valid one. As to whether or not it is your duty to obey a mandamus of the Supreme Court, directing the action therein indicated, I have to say that such is your absolute and imperative duty.

At the same meeting the Council adopted a resolution directing the Corporation Counsel to oppose the suit brought against the Council by Henry W. Sherrill and others to compel the issuance of bonds for $570,000 for the purchase of the plant of the Long Island Water Supply Company. This is one of the measures that have been held up for over a year. It was recently passed by the Board of Aldermen. In his response to the Council's instructions, which was forwarded to that body yesterday, Mr. Whalen said, after acknowledging the receipt of the resolution:

You do not submit, however, any facts upon which to base opposition to the motion, and I may state to you that after a very careful examination as to this matter I see no reason to change my opinion expressed some time since to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment that the issue of the bonds to pay this claim will not only be legal, but imperatively advisable in the interests of the city.

MR. GUGGENHEIMER AS MAYOR.

He Asks to be Relieved To-day to Help Pass the Tax Levy.

Mayor Van Wyck went to Saratoga on Monday to be gone for the rest of the month. President Guggenheimer of the Council assumed the duties of the office.

Mr. Guggenheimer telegraphed yesterday to the Mayor, requesting him to come to the city to-day so that Mr. Guggenheimer could assume his own functions and preside over the first meeting of the Municipal Assembly, which will convene at noon for the purpose if possible, of passing the tax levy. A three-fourths vote of all members of the Assembly is necessary for the confirmation of the tax levy, and as Mr. Guggenheimer is anxious to prevent its being held up through the recalcitrancy of certain members of both bodies, he desires to be present so as to add his vote in the affirmative.

CITY EMPLOYES WITHOUT PAY.

To Test White Civil Service Law—Controller's Statement.

A large number of Clerks in the courts of the City Magistrates were notified yesterday by the Controller that their names were not on the pay roll, and that, in consequence, they could not be paid. All of the Clerks were recently appointed at a meeting of the City Magistrates. It is reported that the recent changes in the civil service law have some bearing on the matter. The clerks whose salaries are held up number forty, and they have decided to hold a meeting to-morrow night to devise ways and means of having the matter settled. Secretary Phillips of the Civil Service Commission said relative to the matter:

"The law requires me to certify to the pay roll that all on it are eligible to pay in accordance with the law, and in the matter of the Magistrates' Clerks whose pay is held up I was unable to certify in their case until I had looked into the matter."

"As far as the employes under the White civil service law are concerned," said the Controller yesterday, their salaries will not be paid until a suit has been brought to test the matter in court. I understand that such a suit has been or is about to be brought."

The salaries of seven of the old dockmasters have also been held up or refused certification by the Civil Service Board, and the reason for this is not known at the Finance Department.

Under present conditions it looks as if many of the city officers will have to wait some time for their salaries.

Health Board's New Branch.

The contagious diseases department of the Health Bureau, formerly situated in the Criminal Court Building, is now situated in the department's new home at Sixth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street. Owing to the large number of children down town who have to be vaccinated before the schools open, and for other reasons that make it absolutely necessary to have an annex of the contagious diseases department down town, the bureau has secured a building which will be known as the down town contagious diseases department. The new bureau will be located in the old Elm Street Schoolnouse opposite the Tombs.

TYPHOID FEVER IN FLUSHING.

More Than Thirty Cases and Half a Dozen Deaths in One Month—Milk May Be Responsible.

Flushing, in the Borough of Queens, has been visited by an epidemic of typhoid fever. In the last month there have been more than thirty cases of the disease, and more than half a dozen deaths. The doctors suspect that the milk served by a certain dealer is responsible for the numerous cases of illness.

It was thought for a while that the water supply was impregnated with typhoid germs. An examination of the water, however, has shown that this is not the case. After this fact was ascertained the physicians began looking about for other causes. One of the leading physicians of Flushing, who is a member of the local hospital staff, learned that seven of his patients took milk from the same milkman. He began a quiet investigation and found that ten other persons ill of the fever were using the same milk. It was reported that the milkman was buying milk from wholesale dealers in Maspeth. This fact could not be verified. It was found, however, that the cows on this milkman's place were drinking water from a stagnant pond and also from a well situated near the cow stables.

These facts have been reported to the Board of Health, which will immediately make a thorough investigation.

DECISION AGAINST MOLINEUX.

Minutes of the Grand Jury Cannot Be Inspected by His Counsel—Trial in October.

Another chapter in the murder charge against Roland B. Molineux, accused of poisoning Mrs. Katherine J. Adams, was completed in Part I. of the General Sessions yesterday, when Judge Blanchard denied the motion for permission to inspect the minutes of the Grand Jury which indicted Molineux, made by his counsel, Weeks & Battle. In his decision, Judge Blanchard said:

"The moving papers fail to disclose any legal reasons for granting this motion, and the exercise of the inherent power of the Court in allowing the inspection of the minutes of the Grand Jury would be unusual, if not unprecedented, in view of the proceedings already had in this case. It is not alleged that an inspection would aid the defendant in preparing for trial, or that he is not informed of the substance and details of the charges against him. He has had two opportunities to have the merits of the accusation inquired into by an examining tribunal, wherein he could have testified in his own behalf if he so desired, compelled the attendance of witnesses and thereby explained away the charges against him, but in each instance he has avoided the issue and waived examination.

"He did this in the exercise of his undoubted legal rights, but, having declined the opportunities offered him, he cannot now justly complain of unfair treatment. Moreover, a careful review of the proceedings has produced the conviction that an inspection of the minutes would not benefit the defendant or have any other effect than to delay the trial of the indictment against him. The case has attracted a large share of public attention for several months, and the best interests of the community, as well as those of the defendant himself, demand the speediest disposition of it that is possible. The motion is therefore denied."

Judge Blanchard's decision practically means that Molineux will now be placed on trial. There is no appeal, it is said, from this decision. All that Molineux's counsel can do now is to demur to the indictment. This will be done to-day. The demurrer will be based upon the grounds that the indictment charges more than one crime. Undoubtedly it will be denied by Judge Blanchard, and as Molineux's counsel desire a quick decision, Judge Blanchard may render his decision immediately, and then Molineux will plead not guilty to the indictment. This will probably be to-day's programme in the case. Molineux will be remanded to the Tombs, and no day will be set for the trial until the District Attorney decides upon that matter.

Lawyers Weeks & Battle will probably rest for the present, having fought the case from start to finish, that is so far as the finish goes now. They will wait until the District Attorney moves a day for trial, and then on the trial make a bitter fight for Molineux's liberty. As the District Attorney is not in any hurry to try Molineux, it will probably be October before the case is brought to trial.

PRICES OF CARPETS HIGHER.

The Second Advance of the Season Announced by Manufacturers.

Carpet dealers say that the demand for carpets for the Fall trade is phenomenal. This business has not known so great a "boom" for several years. In consequence manufacturers are sending out circulars announcing increases in prices of from 2½ to 5 cents per yard in brussels, velvets, tapestries, and axminsters. These advances in prices have been gradual, and began about six weeks ago, when the buying demand from the interior of the country became urgent. Most of the circulars sent out provide that up to the 15th of this month orders are to be filled at present prices.

The increase in prices just announced is the second advance made by manufacturers since the beginning of the Fall season. After the first advance the sales increased at such a rate that the manufacturers felt justified in asking more for their goods. In some instances they were unable to supply the demand. A representative of the H. B. Claflin Company said last evening: "Prices of carpets have been gradually working upward in the last four or five weeks. Trade is remarkably good. There are indications in some quarters that prices will go still higher."

Mr. Vicario's Trip Abroad.

Mr. Giovanni Vicario, editor of The Araldo Italiano and President of the Araldo Publishing Company of this city, will sail this morning on board the New York of the American Line for Italy by the way of London and Paris. He will be absent about ten weeks.

NEW ROLE FOR MR. CANTOR

Ex-Senator the Victim of Begging Letter Writers.

THE RESULT OF A KIND ACT

Regarded as Easy Prey by Many Who Hear of His Gift to Hugh Hastings.

After living forty-four years without ever suspecting the existence of any such state of affairs, ex-Senator Jacob A. Cantor has suddenly awakened to the conviction that a lot of people in all parts of the country look upon him as an "easy mark" and a "good thing." By this statement it is not intended to convey the idea that Mr. Cantor was ever anything else than a generous and whole-souled man, always ready to part with his money to promote the comfort and pleasure of his friends or in the interest of any good cause, but in all his career, as a newspaper reporter, legislator, and lawyer, nobody had ever appeared to entertain the remotest suspicion that he could be "worked."

Suddenly there came a change. His mail, which doubled in volume almost in a single day and kept on increasing in a geometrical ratio, began to consist largely of appeals for financial assistance, gentle suggestions that a loan would be appreciated, polite requests for "tips" on the stock market, and glowing accounts of wonderful inventions which only needed capital to make them "go." Mr. Cantor rubbed his eyes in astonishment the morning that he received the first batch of this variety of letters. The feeling that people considered him so rich that he had money to give away indiscriminately was not an unpleasant one. For a moment he experienced such a thrill as exhilarated the Count of Monte Cristo or "The man that broke the bank at Monte Carlo," when boundless wealth succeeded poverty in a twinkling. But the ex-Senator is too practical to indulge long in day dreams, and he looked again at the pile of letters, to see if the carrier had not brought him the mail intended for Russell Sage, whose office, in the same building, is swept daily by an avalanche of appeals for money.

The letters were intended for Mr. Cantor, and the explanation of their arrival in such number soon occurred to him. A few days before this his old friend, State Historian Hugh Hastings, with whom he had been associated for many years both in New York and Albany, had called at his office. Mr. Hastings was about to start for Europe on a Summer vacation, and Mr. Cantor thought a few hundred dollars would come in handy for spending money. It was a happy coincidence that the ex-Senator had received information which made him morally certain that there would be an important advance in a certain stock that day. Calling up his broker, he placed an order for some of the stock in the name of Mr. Hastings, and a few hours later had the satisfaction of turning over to the latter a tidy sum as the profit on the transaction. Mr. Hastings, being an old newspaper man, the ruling passion not to suppress a good story asserted itself, and he straightway told the reporters about his good fortune, and thereby established a reputation for Mr Cantor as a man who could make hundreds of dollars merely by telephoning to a broker.

From the number of letters received by the ex-Senator it would appear that the story was copied and read throughout the United States; the foreign mails haven't had time yet to arrive. Most of them have contained requests simply for information as to how to "play" the stock market or advice about investments, but many have made more direct appeals for aid. One woman, after reading about the fortunate deal for the benefit of Mr. Hastings, wrote this of her own experience as a speculator in stocks:

I have just been reading about the way you make money through your broker. He must be a nice man, and I would like to get acquainted with him. My broker is so different. He is always asking me for margins, and he takes a commission whether I lose or win. I don't think that is fair, do you? I wouldn't object to paying a commission to a nice broker like yours, as I am sure he wouldn't ever let me lose money. Please let me know the name of your broker, and I will deal with nobody else hereafter.

Mr. Cantor in this case sent the name and address of his broker, but did not furnish an insurance policy against losses in the stock market.

A young man who described himself as a clerk in the employ of a "grasping corporation," wrote very frankly in part as follows:

I have a family and we do not like to be compelled to stay in the city through the Summer. I see by the papers that you gave a man the money for a trip to Europe. We don't care to go to Europe, but would like a nice cottage at the seashore somewhere near New York, so that I could get to the office by 9 o'clock every morning. I would be very much obliged if you would get us such a place as we want. It would not cost as much as to go to Europe, but we would like it just as well.

The man with "gold bricks" for sale, and the other fellow with "green goods" have not yet made any advances to Mr. Cantor, but he is expecting to hear from them.

SALARY GRAB IN QUEENS.

Borough School Board Makes Increases Which May Cost Taxpayers Over Half a Million.

The Queens Borough School Board met yesterday afternoon and took action which, if confirmed by the Central Board of Education, will increase the cost of the Queens Borough schools to the taxpayers over $500,000. The salary of every employe, including janitors and teachers, was increased. There were but two objectors to this wholesale raise—President F. De Hass Simonson and George Maure, who represents the Jamaica district. So distasteful was the action of his colleagues to President Simonson that he notified the board that he would not advocate the proposed budget before the Central Board, in which he is Queens Borough's representative.

The salary of the Borough Superintendent was raised from $5,000 to $6,000. He was also granted a confidential clerk at $2,000. The salaries of the two Associate Superintendents were raised from $4,000 to $5,000. Then an additional sum of $10,444 was added for two additional Associate Superintendents. The appropriation for this department last year was $13,000. Now it is proposed to raise it to $21,000.

The salary of the Secretary of the board was raised from $3,000 to $4,000, the Chief Clerk from $1,200 to $2,000. All the other clerks got a raise of $100 each. This will make the cost of running the board's offices $42,600. It cost about $35,000 last year.

In the item of compulsory education, a raise of $4,000 was made, and fifteen attendance officers provided for at $840 a year, where only five are now employed.

Last Winter a successful course of free lectures was conducted in the borough at an expense of $1,100. This year the board wants to expend $13,000—$10,000 for the lectures and $3,000 as salary for a Supervisor of Lectures.

The salary schedule for janitors amounts to $67,000.

A teachers' salary schedule was also adopted, based on the Manhattan schedule. The salaries of Principals vary from $2,000 to $3,500. Most of the Principals will get the latter sum. Women Principals will get from $1,500 to $2,500. No teacher in any of the schools will get less than $600, and the highest salary paid to teachers will be $2,150.

Besides these increases, a demand is to be made for at least $200,000 for new schools.

The board's action will have to be approved by the Central Board and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

Taken Fatally Ill on an Outing.

Miss Minnie Berreck, forty years old, of 68 East Eighty-third Street, died in the St. John's Hospital, Long Island City, yesterday after having been suddenly taken ill at North Beach. She went Monday, with her six children, to North Beach to spend the day. After going bathing with the children, she dressed and went into a chophouse for refreshments. She took a light drink, and was immediately attacked with a painful illness. It was thought at first that she was the victim of poison, but at the hospital it was said by the attending physicians that her death was due to apoplexy. The children were sent home and her husband notified.

Dr. D. Jayne's famous prescription for Lung and Throat Diseases is still sold under the name of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

LEGAL NOTES.

DISPOSITION OF AN ANNUITY.—Surrogate Varnum has confirmed the report of ex-Justice William N. Cohen, as referee, upon the question of the disposition to be made of an annuity given by Charles Lowther in his will to his son, Charles Lowther, Jr., who died on Dec 20, 1891. Mr. Lowther died in 1879, leaving a wife, three sons, and four daughters. To his sons George and Charles he left an income of $2,000 a year each, and to each of three daughters $1,000 a year. The remainder of the income from the estate, amounting to $30,000 a year, the testator left to his widow, Eliza, during her lifetime, or as long as she remained unmarried. Upon her death the real estate owned by him on Eleventh Street was directed to be divided between the four daughters, and the rest of the property given to the three sons, George, Charles, and Albert, the last named to receive his share upon attaining the age of thirty years. The executors named by the testator were Eliza Lowther, his wife; his daughter, Eliza E. Fogarty, and George, his eldest son. After the death of the son Charles the executors refused to pay over the annuity to his three children, Charles S. Lowther, Grace E. Starbuck, and Clarence L. Lowther, claiming that it reverted to the widow until her death. An application was recently made to the Surrogate's Court on behalf of these three children, to compel the executors to pay over the arrears of $2,000 a year, which had accrued since their father's death in 1891. Justice Cohen gave a decision in favor of the children of Mr. Lowther.

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EXPENDITURES BY CHILDREN'S GUARDIAN.—Anna E. Tucker, who died eleven years ago, by her will directed her executors and trustees to apply the income of her residuary estate to the use of three grandchildren, then nine, eleven, and thirteen years of age, during their lives. From September, 1888, to March, 1891, the trustees paid to the mother of these children, who had been appointed by the Supreme Court their general guardian, $7,300 for the use of each child. The annual income applicable to each child was about $3,800. These three children are yet to share equally in their father's estate, which is quite large. On a recent accounting of the trustees, a special guardian, who had been appointed for the children, called in question the propriety of these payments. The referee before whom the matter was tried, though finding that $50 a month was all that should be allowed for the care of the infants, situated as they were, held that the payment made under the Supreme Court orders could not be attacked. Surrogate Varnum, to whom the case left undisposed of by ex-Surrogate Arnold, was submited, now decides that the ex-parte orders of the Supreme Court are not controlling upon persons not parties to them. It was not necessarily improper, he said, for the trustees to make these payments to the mother and general guardian, instead of directly applying the money themselves. "In many cases," Surrogate Varnum added, "and especially where the general guardian is the parent of the infant, it is manifestly proper for a trustee to furnish the guardian with sufficient funds to conduct a household suitable to the style of living which the income justifies. It is true that the guardian herein, by reason of the new household carried on by her, lives on a much larger scale and enjoys many more luxuries than she was accustomed to before her children were possessors of the life incomes which the bounty of the decedent provided for them. But it does not follow that parents of moderate circumstances whose children, by some good fortune, are made financially independent, as in the present case, should be compelled to breathe in a different atmosphere from their children or to break bread at a different table. On the contrary the more liberal household surroundings which the changed condition of things would properly permit should undoubtedly be enjoyed by the parents. Otherwise, indeed, the testator's goodness would prove a grave misfortune; it would, in all probability, mean the breaking asunder of family ties, the loss of parental authority, the death of filial love. It seems to me that the special guardian's contention in this regard is unfounded and should not be permitted to prevail."

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THE BLAIR WILL CONTEST.—Lewis R. Blair, who died in 1893, left a will, executed in 1887, which was admitted to probate in November, 1894, after a contest by William E. Blair and other relatives, representing two-thirds of the estate. Mr. Blair directed the draftsman who drew his will to write at the bottom a direction by him to sell at private sale tenement houses belonging to him in East One Hundred and Tenth Street, the proceeds to be devoted to liquidating any deficiency that might arise in cash bequests made in the will. Then, in presence of both the attesting witnesses, he signed his name and affixed his seal first immediately after the testimonial clause and then at the end of this provision—whereupon he declared it to be his last will and testament, and requested the witnesses to sign as subscribing witnesses, without in any way limiting his assertion as to the provisions preceding his first signature, and the attesting witnesses signed above the clause granting the power of sale. The decision of the Surrogate was reversed by the General Term of the First Department in an opinion by Justice Parker. On appeal to the Court of Appeals by the executor in his official capacity and also by him individually, with other beneficiaries under the will, the decision of the General Term was sustained on the opinion below. The court held the first signature was not at the end of the will within the meaning of the statute, and that the conclusion could not be overborne by the testimony of the draftsman that the testator stated to him before such provision and before the will was executed that it had nothing to do with the will. It was held that the primary rule for the construction of wills, requiring effect to be given to the manifest intention of the testator, could not be invoked in the construction of the statute relating to their execution. In such cases the court considers the intention of the Legislature, and not that of the testator. Before the final decision, the executor named in the will had procured letters, which were revoked in April, 1897, and letters of administration were issued. The person named in the will as executor, and who had, up to the decision of the Court of Appeals, administered the estate, rendered an account which was submitted to a referee, whose report has just been passed upon by Surrogate Fitzgerald. The main contest related to the propriety of the payment made by the then executor. The referee allowed what he deemed the reasonable value of the services rendered by counsel up to the decision of the appeal to the General Term, but disallowed all further payments to counsel on appeal to the Court of Appeals. Surrogate Fitzgerald does not uphold this view, saying that for the defective execution the testator was responsible. The court of first impression decided in favor of probate and the Appellate Court expressly noted that the question was novel. The Surrogate thinks it was the duty of the executor to have the matter properly presented to the court as last resort, and that he should be recompensed for his disbursements in so doing, notwithstanding he was personally interested in the result. Unless the parties can agree upon a sum to be allowed for these legal expenses, the Surrogate says he will remit the proceeding to the referee for his judgment on this point.

THE YACHT ANGLER RECOVERED.

Stolen Boat Found at Salem, Mass., Renamed the We're Here.

T. Fleming Day, editor of The Rudder, has recovered the yacht Angler, stolen from her moorings in Flushing Bay on Oct. 8, 1898. This is the boat at Salem, Mass., known as the We're Here, which was in possession of Frank Weston, who was arrested here, through Mr. Day's successful amateur detective work, for stealing the sloop Takitesy. J. D. Trask, the owner of the Angler, on seeing the published account of the arrest of Weston, in connection with which the identity of the We're Here was established, at once wrote to the police authorities at Salem, and they seized the boat. On taking off the name board bearing the words "We're Here," the sloop's old name, Angler, was found beneath. The man who has had her at Salem, and who is supposed to be an accomplice of Weston, will be arrested.

Mr. Day now wants the name and address of the owner of the Seawanhaka knockabout that was stolen from Oyster Bay last Summer.

Broker Marc Meyer Recovering.

Marc Meyer, the drug commission broker, who received a fracture of the skull by falling from a Lexington Avenue cable car on Monday evening, was removed yesterday from Bellevue to Flower Hospital. He will recover. He says that at the time of the accident he was sitting on the end of a seat and that he fell asleep and rolled off.

SANTO DOMINGO'S TROUBLE

Representative of the Insurgents Tells of Their Grievances.

HEUREAUX'S REIGN OF TERROR

Citizens Imprisoned and Shot with No Pretense of Trial and the Elections a Mockery.

Señor Adrianno Grullon, the representative in the United States of the Santo Domingo revolutionists, and formerly the business partner of Señor J. Y. Jiminez, the leader of the insurrection, made public last night the following statement of the reasons for the recent assassination of President Heureaux.

"The assassination of President Heureaux was not an act of revenge for the murder of Caceres's father, but the signal for the commencement of the uprising against the existing Government there. Caceres is the cousin of Gen. Horacio Vasquez, and was with him at the time of the shooting. Gen. Vasquez is a member of one of the best families at Moca, and was for some years a partner in the house of Cosme Batlle, a firm well known there, and former agents of the Clyde Steamship Company. Both gentlemen were well known, and bore excellent characters.

"Neither Caceres nor Gen. Vasquez can be considered a common assassin, as their motives were not personal, but patriotic. They attacked the President in broad daylight in an open space, and not from an ambush of any kind or even in the dark, although their little party was outnumbered two to one by the President and his bodyguard, the report to the contrary notwithstanding.

"For fourteen years Heureaux had held power by a system of terrorizing. Citizens were sent to prison without the slightest process of law, and more than 300 were clandestinely shot, without any trial whatever or without even being given a reason for their incarceration. Even youth was no safeguard, as was shown by the execution of Erricson, aged seventeen, and for no reason other than that the boy carried a letter addressed by Gen. Luperon. He arrived at Puerto Plata one day, and was shot to death at 2 P. M. the same day.

"Gen. Marchena, a widely known and much-loved man, was put into prison in Santo Domingo City and kept there for one year incomunicado. One day, without any preliminaries, the Minister of the Interior, who arrived in New York last Saturday, took him from the prison and placed him on board a warship, which sailed to Azua, where, with several of his friends, Gen. Marchena was shot, and this without legal proceeding of any kind.

"There has been no legal election of any kind since 1889, and then in order to secure his retention in power Heureaux had to count more votes from interior provinces than there were actual inhabitants, including men, women, and children. As the result of this, the opposition party, whose candidate was Moya, appealed to arms, but after a long struggle was defeated. Since that time very few reputable citizens have taken part in the elections, knowing them to be a mere farce.

"The Constitution of Santo Domingo, in common with most South and Central American countries, provides that no one shall hold office for more than one term in succession, but this the late President overruled. There is no such thing as a free press in that country; no paper dares publish anything unless favorable to the existing régime. Even here in New York the Dominicans who are residents dare not give information regarding the politics of their country, fearing that their relatives and interests there would suffer.

"During the war between the United States and Spain, Heureaux showed his sympathy for Spain in many acts and put every difficulty possible in the way of Americans and Cubans. His efforts on the side of Spain were so marked and of such assistance to that country that they resulted in the Queen of Spain recognizing them to the extent of a decoration which she sent to him.

"He used every effort to discredit the insurrectionists by proclaiming that Jiminez intended to sell the country to the Yankees, and if this were done and they fell into the hands of the United States they would be treated like slaves. This naturally gained some credence among the ignorant people of the island, the number of whom has steadily increased in view of Heureaux's policy to discourage education of every sort. He deliberately closed the only high school in the island and drove away Eugenio Hostos, a renowned educator and the founder of the high school.

"Mr. Jiminez was a merchant doing business in this city for many years, and his character as an honorable man is well known. He is neither a soldier nor a politician. His one desire is the good of his country, and, recognizing that there is no permanent good to be expected from military government, it is his wish and purpose to establish a civil one. He desires the most friendly relations with the United States, and there is not the slightest fear that the insurrectionists will interfere in any way with the property of foreigners on the island.

"Notwithstanding the many revolutions which have taken place in Santo Domingo since it attained its independence, in no instance has either life been taken or property molested of any foreigner, with the single exception of the action of Heureaux, who opened the vaults of the French bank because of a personal quarrel with one of its Directors. Women and children are safe at all times, as the Dominicans never stoop to war with the helpless, nor do they ever sack or pillage, but fight for what they believe to be right in the open, as men and soldiers should do. Mr. Jiminez and Gen. Gomez are warm personal friends; in fact, both reside in the same house in Havana.

"As Heureaux was a usurper, the Vice President is equally so, but bloodshed and insurrection would cease at once if the latter would announce that a legal, public election would take place on Aug. 16, which is the independence day of the country. The entire country is aroused to the necessity of a change in government where life is secure, and it recognizes that the former Vice President and the present pretending President is but one of the accomplices of Heureaux, and as such has no confidence in him.

"There is but one man who at this time represents the people and their best interests, and that is Jiminez, and if an opportunity is given to the people they will prove it by their ballots. But if none is afforded in that way, then force will be used."

NEW DOMINICAN MINISTRY.

Figuereo Becomes President and Names a Cabinet—Heureaux's Slayers Pursued—The Machias Arrives.

SANTO DOMINGO, Aug. 1.—Vice President Wenceslao Figuereo has taken charge of the Government of Santo Domingo as President, and has formed a Cabinet, as follows:

Minister of the Interior—F. D. Morales; Minister of War and Marine—Tilo Palino; Minister of Foreign Affairs—E. Henriquez; Minister of Finance—J. de J. Alvarez; Minister of Justice—Sebastian Valverde; Minister of Agriculture—T. Cordero Bido; Minister of Posts and Telegraphs—J. R. Vidal; Sub-Secretary of the Interior—Braulio Alvarez; Sub-Secretary of Justice—Pedro T. Perez.

The country is quiet, and no fears of disturbances are entertained.

The assassins of President Heureaux and their friends are in a mountainous district about twenty-five miles northward of Moca. Señor Don Cordero, late Minister of the Interior, has taken the field against them with 400 men.

President Figuereo, in view of the anxiety of the commercial classes over the depreciated paper currency, has promised to retire much of the issue, and asks that the business men be patient. He has issued a manifesto outlining his programme of government. It is expected that a general amnesty will be proclaimed.

The United States gunboat Machias arrived here from Puerto Rico yesterday.

It is suspected that Jiminez is in the neighborhood of Quiebras.

The latest details of the assassination of President Heureaux received here agree with previously published accounts in nearly all particulars.

According to advices just at hand, President Heureaux was with the Administrator of Finance in Moca, when a beggar presented himself and requested a gratuity. The President went to the door of the house in answer to the appeal of the mendicant; but he had no sooner made his appearance than a shot was fired, wounding him. Despite his wound, Gen. Heureaux started toward the street, firing his revolver as he advanced. Six more shots were fired, all taking effect in the President's body. His death followed instantaneously.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The State Department will not delay in recognizing the new Government set up by Figuereo. As soon as United States Chargé d'Affaires Powell notifies the department that the Vice President has assumed the Presidential office and is at the head of a de facto Government, the Minister will be instructed to extend the formal recognition of the United States Government.

GOMEZ WANTS NO OFFICE.

His Secretary Says the General Has No Desire to Be the Next President of Santo Domingo.

HAVANA, Aug. 1.—Gen. Gomez's secretary, in a letter to La Lucha, says:

"Gen. Gomez is now passing through a period of disagreeable transition. He has endeavored to obtain independence for the island for thirty years, and his efforts have been little recognized. The sweat on the horse is hardly dry when the rage of those who did not dare to take the field by his side falls upon him. Insults will not affect him more than if they were directed against the Czar of Russia by a person with whom he had no connecting links. What, however, is irritating and painful and has no logical explanation is the desire to injure him, to despise the Dominican, to insult the stranger who believes he has done much for Cuba. They would insult the old Dominican Republic, which has brilliantly served the Cuban cause more than any Latin people, with money, love, and blood.

"The Dominicans are called savages because their President was killed by the angered hands of vengeance. Why, then, not call other nations savages on account of assassinations committed in their countries?"

In this connection he cites the instances of the killing of President Garfield of the United States, Señor Canovas del Castillo, the Spanish Premier, and President Carnot of the French Republic.

Continuing, the writer says:

"Some Cubans think they can get at him by means of this unfortunate occurrence, accusing him of aspiring to fill the place made vacant by the act of the assassin, forgetting that he aspires still higher. The history of his life proves that he prefers liberating those writing things against him. If Cuba cannot see a position to offer him after all his efforts, how could he see one in Santo Domingo? Besides, he is not accustomed to live by filling such positions. He is more inclined to a work which dignifies than to a post that enslaves.

"Those make a mistake who think he aspires to anything in Santo Domingo or Cuba. God forbid that he should be even an employe of high rank. He thinks it a veritable misfortune to be President, as on the field of battle a brave man exposes his life, while in the Presidential chair he exposes his honor also, even if he has no valor. Jiminez is the man he hopes will be President of the Dominican Republic.

"Those in Cuba to whom he is a cause of worry need not be disturbed at seeing his family, which only comes here from a pious motive, which, being fulfilled, he and his family will abandon the land which has repaid his many efforts with rancor. Gen. Gomez feels that it would be better to be forgotten, to enjoy peace and quiet with his loved ones who were born free. He came here not to weep with slaves, but to animate them to fight for liberty, and triumph has crowned his efforts. Those who want posts need not fear that he wants the dictatorship. He goes home leaving the field free."

FUNERAL IN THE CRYPT.

Services for Mrs. Eliza Cox the First Held in Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

While the clinking of trowels and the occasional creaking of a derrick sent faint but inharmonious sounds down into the crypt of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, at One Hundred and Thirteenth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, yesterday forenoon, funeral services were held there for Eliza Cox, widow of John Vache Cox. This is the first funeral service held in this recently completed crypt, and consequently it will go upon record as the first funeral from the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. Mrs. Cox had frequently attended the services in the crypt, and it was the desire of her friends that she should be buried from that quaint and cavernous chapel.

A few masons were at work on the slowly rising walls of this great Episcopal cathedral when the funeral party descended into the crypt, through the temporary frame structure that serves as an entrance. A small number of strangers had assembled in the spacious vault and were admiring the rich ornamentation of the Tiffany Chapel and the fine handiwork on the huge tapestries which cover the side wall when the Rev. R. L. Paddock of the Pro-Cathedral arrived. He conducted the services alone, and the vocal music was furnished by a male choir of six persons.

The coffin, top-laden with flowers, was placed directly in front of the white and silver altar and the mourners took seats close by, just under the hanging spherical glass lanterns which shed a mellow purple light over the scene. In sharp contrast with the artistic workmanship and exquisite coloring of the Tiffany Chapel, which is set in one end of the crypt, were the bare, roughly hewn stones that form part of the massive foundations of the cathedral that is to be.

The Rev. Mr. Paddock, who is one of the canons of the new cathedral, performed the simple Protestant Episcopal service for the burial of the dead. The hymns "Rock of Ages" and "Abide with Me" were sung, and the coffin was tenderly borne away to be placed in a grave at Kensico at the convenience of the family. Half a dozen workmen near the doorway of the crypt suspended their work and stood with uncovered heads as the funeral party passed out.

Licenses for Christian Science Healers

Theodore Sutro, head of the movement to license Christian-Science healers, has appointed the following committee on proposed legislation: Edward Lauterbach, John Sabine Smith, Howard P. Okie, Walter S. Logan, President New York State Bar Association; S. B. Livingston, President Society of Medical Jurisprudence; Reynold W. Wilcox, M. D., President, St. Mark's Hospital; A. Ernest Gallent, M. D.; Dr. George F. Shrady, editor of The Medical Record; Thaddeus D. Kenneson, and Theodore Sutro. All the gentlemen named have agreed to serve. They will draft a bill to be presented to the next Legislature to license and regulate Christian Science healing in the State of New York.

Advance order is required if you wish to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement. —Adv.

Two weeks ago we offered a little spread of 1500 pairs of shoes at $2.25.

So quickly were they gobbled, so many and so hungry were the disappointed, that we've been figuring ever since how to satisfy them.

Another feast of fat plums for